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Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

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Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

1983-84

Geoffrey Dolman, Jr.
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Information Clearinghouse

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

WICHE
Improving Education in The West

WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, is a nonprofit regional organization. It helps the thirteen member states to work together to provide high-quality, cost-effective programs to meet the education and manpower needs of the West. Member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. WICHE's Information Clearinghouse has established this Information Series to provide assistance to higher education and government policy makers in the West.

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FOREWORD

As data in this report clearly show, tuition and mandatory fees for students in our public colleges and universities in the West have increased significantly in recent years. Fiscal constraints confronting the states are largely responsible for these substantial increases. In addition, a feeling by some that the individual recipient of higher education—the student—should bear a greater portion of the costs of education resulted in additional boosts in these rates.

As decision makers in higher education and government contemplate further adjustments—especially in a more favorable economic climate—consideration should be given to such issues as the relationship between quality and financial support for education programs, the diminishing pool of traditional college-age students, and the need for socio-economic diversity in the student body.

In making these judgments, it is essential to remember that tuition and fees represent only a part of the total educational costs borne by students and their families. In addition, inordinate increases in tuition and fees may threaten the broad access to educational opportunity that historically has been a public policy commitment in the western states.

There is also some indication that the mobility of students is adversely affected by the sharp increases in student charges of the last few years. As evidence, several universities have reported declines in applicants and enrollments from out-of-state students as tuition and fees escalated. This decline not only limits students' education options but also reduces the revenues of colleges and universities, which frequently rely heavily on nonresident student income.

As in WICHE's three previous annual reports on tuition and fees in public higher education in the West, this publication recounts recent developments in the region, summarizes average student charges in each state by institutional level or type, shows changes over time, and lists tuition and fees at individual institutions.

A set of profiles on each state's mechanisms and policies for setting tuition and fees is updated this year for the first time since 1981. In addition, WICHE has available upon request corrected detailed information on tuition and fees from 1979-80 through 1983-84 for all public institutions in the region (except community colleges in California). Inquiries and comments should be directed to WICHE's Information Clearinghouse, P. O. Drawer P, Boulder, CO 80302; telephone (303) 497-0227.

This report is based on data supplied by the staff of state-level governing, coordinating, and supervisory boards in each western state. We extend our thanks to these individuals, who are listed on following pages, for their time and effort. WICHE is responsible, however, for the contents of the report.

Boulder, Colorado
February 1984

Phillip Sirotkin
Executive Director
Western Interstate Commission
for Higher Education

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1. TUITION AND FEES: 1983-84 OVERVIEW

Fiscal Restraints and Revenue Shortfalls

In many states, revenue shortfalls provided the context in which student tuition and fees were established for the 1983-84 academic year. The nationwide recession resulted in diminished state revenues and, in some cases, governors were forced to withhold appropriated funds to cover the shortfalls. In several cases, higher education was especially hard hit.

Some developments in the West relating to tuition and fees were:

- Increases in tuition and fees from 1982-83 to 1983-84 at the three universities in Arizona that were more than three times the size of the previous annual increase. Arizona's 1983-84 tuition includes a $95 surcharge.

- California's higher education budgets were trimmed sharply while a statewide debate resurfaced over whether to charge tuition in the country's largest system of postsecondary education. The initial focus was the funding of community colleges. The governor favored a $50 per semester tuition, which was opposed by the legislature. The result was that the community colleges had their budgets cut without being able to make up any of the deficit through tuition. Early in 1984 the governor and legislature agreed to impose the $50 tuition on most students in 1984-85 in exchange for restoration of $96 million in state funding for the colleges. Some optional fees charged by some districts also would be eliminated. In spring 1983, the California State University System instituted a surcharge of $64 per quarter, which was continued for the 1983-84 academic year. In addition to the surcharge, further increases in academic and general fees caused the largest one-year increase in the history of the system. For the first time, in 1983-84 graduate students are charged more than undergraduates. The University of California (UC) System instituted a $100 surcharge for the spring quarter of 1983. Although the surcharge itself was not carried over to the 1983-84 year, fees in the UC system increased by approximately 15 percent.

- The Idaho State Board of Education, which levied a $50 surcharge in June 1982, continued it for the 1983-84 school year.

- In order to maintain level funding for fiscal 1984, tuition in Nevada was increased by $5 per credit hour at the universities and at one community college and by $3 per credit hour at the remaining community colleges

- Oregon's state officials, concerned with that state's relatively high tuition at public colleges and universities, tried to protect the postsecondary institutions from the effects of the poor economy. Revenue shortfalls caused cuts in operating budgets during fiscal 1983, but the legislature approved a funding bill that called for a 15 percent increase for the biennium beginning with the 1983-84 school year. The appropriation included funds that were designated specifically to eliminate the

need for an increase in tuition. The tuition and fees for the 1983-84 school year in the colleges and universities include continuation of a $49 per term surcharge, first levied in the winter term of 1981-82.

Nonfiscal Policy Considerations for Changing Tuition and Fee Levels

Fiscal pressures in several states were the major considerations in the changes in tuition and fees discussed in the previous section. Other states adopted changes in policy:

- Legislators in Alaska acted to bring the price of community college education into line with prices in the lower forty-eight states. The state has kept a "two-tiered" system of tuition and fees at the four-year and graduate institutions with an $820 figure for resident undergraduates at Fairbanks and $636 at Anchorage and Juneau.

- Partially in response to fiscal problems, regents of the University of Colorado have been considering linking tuition levels to such variables as the cost of instruction, class level, and earning potential for new graduates, so that there would be a tuition differential by academic program and level (lower division, upper division, graduate). The idea has received mixed support from legislators and university officials.

- Although revenue shortfalls provided part of the impetus for Hawaii's first tuition increase since 1975, regents and legislators expressed a desire to bring the tuition schedules into line with comparable university systems on the mainland and to implement a policy of setting tuition as a percentage of actual instructional costs, with the figures eventually reaching 25 percent of instructional costs at the university and 15 percent in the community colleges. The question to be decided is how quickly to bring tuition up to those levels. In the past, Hawaii has had one of the lowest tuition schedules in the nation, with tuition equal to 5 to 12 percent of the cost of instruction. Prior to the 1983-84 school year, the University of Hawaii at Hilo set lower-division tuition at approximately the same level as tuition at Hawaii's community colleges. A new policy to bring tuition closer to resident undergraduate tuition levels at the other four-year campuses caused the drastic increase from 1982-83 to 1983-84. See Table 3 and accompanying text in Section 2 and Table A-2 in Appendix A.

2. TUITION AND FEES: 1983-84 AND RECENT TRENDS

This section provides a brief presentation of the differences in 1983-84 tuition and fees among the western states, the changes in these charges from 1979-80 to 1983-84, and the differentials charged to graduate and nonresident students. The summary data presented in this section were taken from Appendix Tables A-1 through A-5. We encourage the reader to examine these tables, which provide institution-by-institution detail, to obtain a more complete view of interstate and interinstitutional variations in tuition and fee rates. The data presented in this report were combined figures for tuition and fees, which for the sake of brevity will be referred to as "student charges," or, simply, "charges."

Student Charges

Earlier discussion has used the terms "tuition," "tuition and fees," and "student charges" interchangeably. In essence, they are the basic comprehensive charges that all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment in the institution, varying in amount on the basis of the credit-hour load for which the student is enrolled, the student's residency, and in some cases, classification as an undergraduate or a graduate student.

To be more precise, the term "tuition" refers to that portion of the basic comprehensive charge whose revenue is used, along with state appropriations and other unrestricted institutional receipts, to fund portions of the budget relating to student education (as opposed to research, public service, auxiliary activities, and student financial aid). In some states tuition and fees are treated as revenue to the state general fund. These charges may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include registration fee, educational fee, and incidental fee.

In some western states, nonresident students pay a charge that is called nonresident tuition while resident students pay no charge called tuition. Especially in California and Idaho, the imposing of a charge called tuition on resident students is viewed as a fundamental departure from long-established public policy; in Idaho, it is a constitutional question. In both states, however, resident as well as nonresident students pay charges called fees, and a portion of the fees is used to fund activities relating to educational and general expenditures. This portion comes within the definition of "tuition" used in this report.

The term "required fees" refers to those fees charged all students to fund various specified activities and purposes generally separate from the activities for which tuition funds are used. Examples of such purposes are student activities, athletics, student health services, student union operations, and debt service.

It is common, though not universally practiced, to state student charges in terms of a comprehensive fee combining "tuition" and "required fees" as defined here. For this reason, the data and much of the discussion in this report combine tuition and fees.

From the standpoint of the student, it may be of no practical consequence whether the required charges are tuition or fees or both. From the perspective of the state, however, there are important differences. The portion defined here as tuition usually has a direct bearing on the amount of state appropriations required by the institution or, in some states, the amount of revenue to the state general fund. Fees, in contrast, are generally retained by the campus to fund the activities for which they are levied.

Changes in Tuition and Fees

Tables 1 through 6 summarize average charges[1] for district resident community college students and for resident and nonresident undergraduate and graduate students at public four-year colleges and universities in the West. Table 1 presents a five-year summary of average tuition and fee charges in the West for the academic years 1979-80 through 1983-84. The reader should note that the figures for community colleges do not include the California community colleges, which did not charge tuition in 1983-84 (but will in 1984-85) and which levy required fees of up to $160. No accurate compilation of these fees is available and their inclusion, in any case, would skew the average figure inordinately.

Table 1

Average Tuition and Fees in the West, 1979-80 to 1983-84

Year	83-84	82-83	81-82	80-81	79-80
Resident:					
Community College	$502	$443	$411	$346	$315
Undergraduate	974	842	726	591	545
Graduate	1,111	962	807	650	601
Non-Resident:					
Undergraduate	3,448	3,176	2,857	2,353	2,160
Graduate	3,601	3,313	2,953	2,413	2,229

Community College Charges

Table 2 depicts 1983-84 average district resident tuition and fees for 125 community colleges in twelve western states (excluding California) along with the one-year percent change from 1982-83 and the four-year percent change from 1979-80. Figure 1, which is based on the data in Table 2, shows the ranking of the states in order of student charges. The data presented in Table 2 and Figure 1 reveal the following:

---

[1]The arithmetic mean of the separate institutional charges listed in Appendix A, Tables A-1 through A-5, not the amounts paid by the "average" student.

- Although the arithmetic mean for community college charges is $502, states fall into two groups: Those whose charges are considerably below the mean, ranging from $170 in Hawaii to $405 in Montana; and those whose charges are considerably above the mean, ranging from an average of $574 in Washington to $697 in Utah. Median community college tuition in the West is approximately $570.

- Percent changes in tuition and fees over the last year also varied considerably. Six states witnessed increases in charges of less than 10 percent, while four states saw charges increased by greater than 20 percent.

Table 2

District Resident Tuition and Fees
at Public Community Colleges

State (Number of Campuses)	Average for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
Alaska (9)	$600	33.3%	69.1%
Arizona (15)	384	37.3	206.5
California (106)	(a)	N/A	N/A
Colorado (15)	649	7.2	62.2
Hawaii (7)	170	88.9	88.9
Idaho (2)	605	7.1	52.4
Montana (3)	405	11.8	33.9
Nevada (4)	619	21.3	58.7
New Mexico (16)	337	1.3	5.1
Oregon (15)	591	7.9	41.4
Utah (5)	697	8.4	42.4
Washington (27)	574	11.2	86.6
Wyoming (7)	365	0	21.7
Average for the West (125) (b)	$502	13.4%	59.6%

Notes:
(a) Average for California community colleges not calculated. Institutions have the option at the district level to charge fees for several special purposes. While many districts elect not to charge any fees, others charge up to $160 per year.
(b) the arithmetic mean of tuition and fees figures for each of the community colleges listed in Table A-1.

- Percent changes over the last four years averaged nearly 60 percent. Three states witnessed changes much greater than the average and three were substantially below the average for the West.

- For purposes of comparison, WICHE'S estimate of the rate of inflation over comparable periods of time is 4.0 percent for the academic years from 1982-83 to 1983-84 and 38.2 percent from 1979-1980 to 1983-84. Thus, increases in student charges at community colleges have been rising more rapidly than the rate of inflation. (This will be discussed in more detail in Section 3.)

Undergraduate Charges

Tables 3 and 4 report undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition, respectively, by state and institutional grouping or type within states. Institutions were grouped by type (comprehensive college or university) where the level of charges varied between the two. In some states, specialized institutions were listed separately when their charges differed markedly from other institutions in the state (e.g., California Maritime Academy, Colorado School of Mines).

Several findings emerge from Tables 3 and 4 and from Figure 2, which depicts the levels of resident undergraduate and nonresident undergraduate tuition for each grouping reported in Tables 3 and 4:

- There was wide variation among the states with respect to increases in student charges over the past year. Overall, undergraduate resident tuition increased an average of 15.7 percent to $974 (Table 3).

- Likewise, the states showed considerable variation in tuition increases over four years. Many of the large percentage increases occurred, however, in institutions in which tuition was relatively low. For all eighty-eight institutions in the West, charges increased 78.8 percent from 1979-80 to 1983-84. In comparison, inflation accounted for a 38.2 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index over this period (see Tables 3 and 7).

- Undergraduate nonresident charges rose 8.5 percent to an average of $3,448 (Table 4). In many states the lower percentage increase for nonresident students is accounted for by the imposition of a flat charge that was added to resident tuition after the latter was adjusted for 1983-84.

- Undergraduate nonresident charges increased nearly 60 percent over four years, almost 20 percentage points less than the increase in resident tuition (Table 4). Again, this is in part an artifact of the ways in which nonresident tuition is determined.

Graduate Student Charges

Tables 5 and 6 report on resident and nonresident graduate student charges, respectively. Resident graduate student tuition and fees for 1983-84 averaged $1,111, a 15.4 percent increase over 1982-83 and about equal to the percent

increase in resident undergraduate tuition. Nonresident graduate tuition and fees averaged $3,601, an 8.7 percent increase over 1982-83 and, again, commensurate with the overall increase in nonresident undergraduate charges.

Several states differentiate their student charges based on student level (undergraduate/graduate) and/or residency (resident/nonresident). The following points summarize these differentials:

- Institutions in Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington have higher charges for nonresident graduate students than for nonresident undergraduates. For the first time, in 1983-84, the California State University instituted higher fees for graduate students.

- Universities in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming charge the same rates of tuition and fees to both resident undergraduate and graduate students. The charges for graduate students in Nevada shown in Table 5 are lower than the undergraduate charges listed in Table 3 because the graduate charges listed are based on fewer credit hours taken.

- Nonresident graduate students in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming are charged the same amount as nonresident undergraduates. Again, Nevada's figures shown in Table 6 are lower than the corresponding nonresident undergraduate charges in Table 4 because of the credit hour basis used to compute the typical charges.

- The remaining seven states differentiate between nonresident undergraduate and graduate students in several ways. Nonresident graduate charges in Alaska, Colorado (except the School of Mines), Hawaii, Idaho, and Washington are higher than nonresident undergraduate charges. In Oregon, the research universities have lower charges for nonresident graduate students than for nonresident undergraduates, while the opposite is the case at Oregon's state colleges. In California, nonresident graduate charges are only slightly higher than nonresident undergraduate charges.

Table 3

Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

State Institution (Number of Campuses)	Average for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$820	4.1%	54.1%
Others (2)	636	0	76.6
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	850	19.7	54.5
Northern Arizona University (1)	850	19.7	70.0
CALIFORNIA			
California Maritime Academy (1)	929	3.7	10.5
California State University (19)	692	56.9	239.7
University of California (9)	1,384	15.4	86.8
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines (1)	2,493	9.7	197.5
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	1,296	11.6	54.0
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (1)	2,497	30.5	71.5
Others (9)	962	9.1	56.2
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	704	46.4	46.7
Others (2)	535	230.4	230.4
IDAHO			
Universities (3)	812	0.6	73.0
Colleges (1)	740	0.0	94.7
MONTANA			
Universities (2)	864	12.9	44.0
Colleges (4)	731	14.1	50.6
NEVADA			
University of Nevada (2)	1,080	16.1	53.3
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University and University of New Mexico (2)	787	1.2	25.4
Others (4)	635	2.1	32.8
OREGON			
Universities (3)	1,416	3.8	65.6
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	1,739	4.8	85.9
Others (4)	1,389	2.9	64.3
UTAH			
Universities (2)	984	8.4	46.3
Colleges (2)	800	6.8	38.8
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	1,308	11.2	90.5
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	1,017	8.0	64.6
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming (1)	616	0	41.9
Average for the West (88) (a)	$974	15.7%	78.8%

Notes:
(a) the arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for each of the four-year colleges and universities listed in Table A-2.

Table 4

Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

State Institution (Number of Campuses)	Average for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$1,780	1.8%	52.4%
Others (2)	1,596	0	60.1
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	3,515	8.2	67.4
Northern Arizona University (1)	2,995	8.9	61.0
CALIFORNIA			
California Maritime Academy (1)	2,747	3.7	84.9
California State University (19)	3,932	9.5	92.8
University of California (9)	4,744	9.1	51.0
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines (1)	6,501	7.3	70.4
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	4,869	10.2	59.9
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center (1)	8,272	8.9	46.7
Others (9)	3,538	9.5	56.5
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	2,144	85.5	85.6
Others (2)	1,755	83.2	83.2
IDAHO			
Universities (3)	2,746	0.2	44.6
Colleges (1)	2,660	0.8	87.3
MONTANA			
Universities (2)	2,412	9.4	22.6
Colleges (4)	2,009	11.0	34.6
NEVADA			
University of Nevada (2)	3,280	11.9	48.8
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University and University of New Mexico (2)	2,576	4.6	37.0
Others (4)	2,127	5.9	43.2
OREGON			
Universities (3)	4,041	1.3	35.7
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	4,364	1.8	42.6
Others (4)	3,167	1.5	43.3
UTAH			
Universities (2)	2,771	8.7	57.3
Colleges (2)	2,148	6.7	56.7
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	3,624	11.3	51.4
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	3,486	8.6	75.8
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming (1)	2,076	0	20.7
Average for the West (88) (a)	$3,448	8.5%	59.6%

Notes:
(a) the arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for each of the four-year colleges and universities listed in Table A-3.

Table 5

Resident Graduate Tuition and Fees
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

State Institutions (Number of Campuses)	Average for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$1,120	2.9%	59.1%
Others (2)	936	0	75.6
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	850	19.7	45.2
Northern Arizona University (1)	850	19.7	45.2
CALIFORNIA			
California State Universities (19)	728	65.1	257.4
University of California (9)	1,431	15.5	82.3
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines (1)	2,493	9.7	185.9
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	1,390	7.8	50.1
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center (1)	2,040	6.6	40.1
Others (6)	1,076	10.2	65.0
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	830	42.6	43.4
IDAHO			
Universities (3)	1,062	8.7	91.8
MONTANA			
Universities (2)	864	12.9	44.0
Colleges (4)	731	14.1	50.6
NEVADA			
University of Nevada (2)	656	32.3	74.5
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University and University of New Mexico (2)	787	1.2	23.4
Others (4)	635	2.1	32.8
OREGON			
Universities (3)	2,149	2.6	63.3
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	2,277	2.6	66.2
Others (3)	2,065	2.1	60.4
UTAH			
Universities (3)	926	7.7	43.4
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	1,890	11.1	145.3
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	1,428	8.2	108.8
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming (1)	616	0	41.9
Average for the West (79) (a)	$1,111	15.4%	84.7%

Notes:
(a) the arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for each of the graduate colleges and universities listed in Table A-4.

Table 6

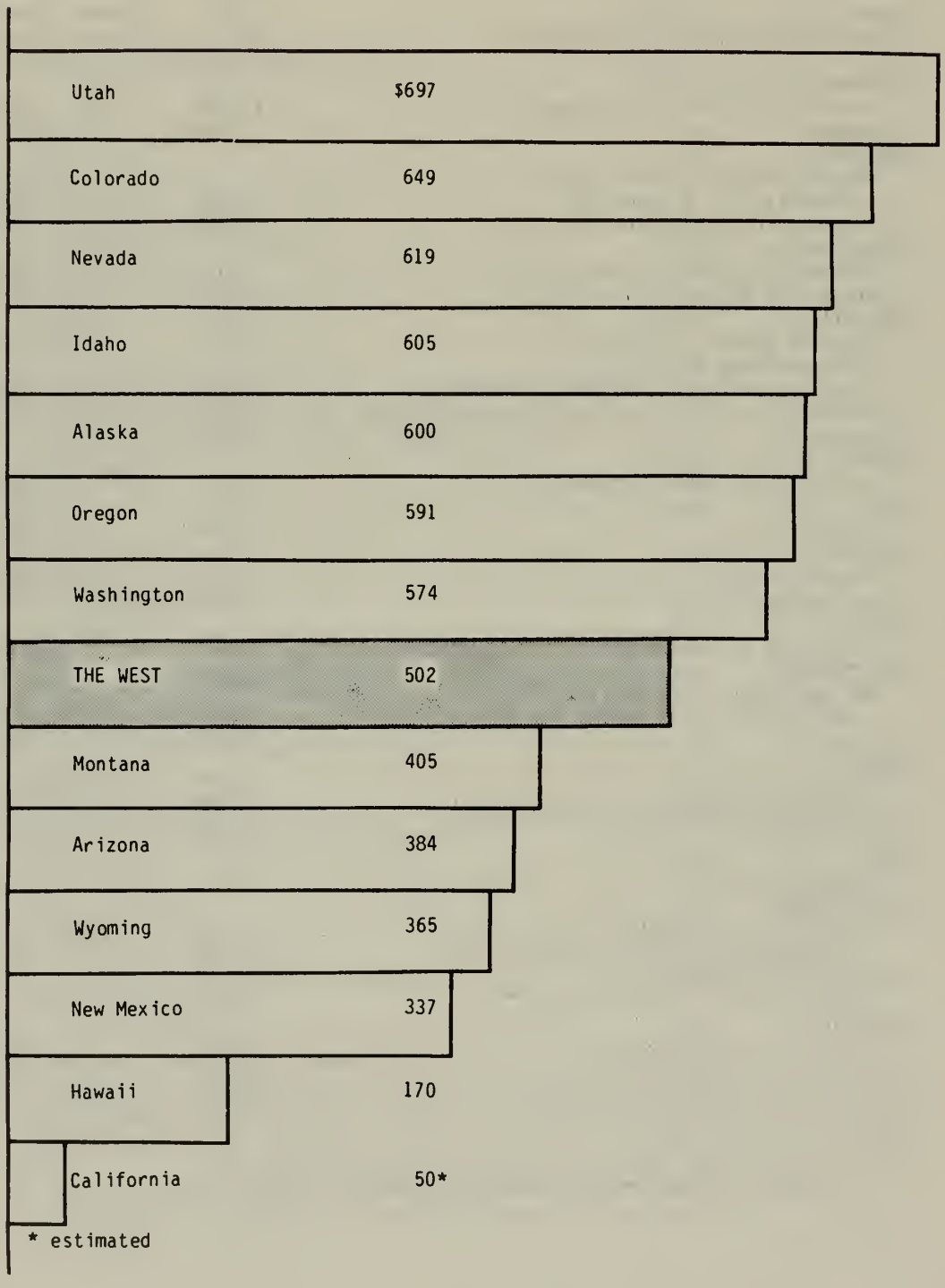
Nonresident Graduate Tuition and Fees
in Public Graduate Colleges and Universities

State Institution (Number of Campuses)	Average for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1)	$2,020	1.6%	50.7%
Others (2)	1,836	0	57.1
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University and University of Arizona (2)	3,342	8.4	50.2
Northern Arizona University (1)	2,995	8.9	46.4
CALIFORNIA			
California State Universities (19)	3,968	11.5	94.5
University of California (9)	4,791	9.1	50.4
COLORADO			
Colorado School of Mines (1)	6,501	7.3	63.9
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	5,036	7.7	48.6
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center (1)	7,152	-5.8	26.9
Others (6)	3,902	11.9	59.4
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	2,570	82.7	83.0
IDAHO			
Universties (3)	2,996	2.9	50.9
MONTANA			
Universities (2)	2,412	9.4	22.6
Colleges (4)	2,009	11.0	34.6
NEVADA			
University of Nevada (2)	2,856	14.4	52.2
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University and University of New Mexico (2)	2,576	4.6	37.0
Others (4)	2,127	5.9	43.2
OREGON			
Universities (3)	3,397	1.6	52.3
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	3,525	1.7	54.3
Others (3)	3,313	1.2	51.5
UTAH			
Universities (3)	2,577	8.0	57.1
WASHINGTON			
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	4,692	11.4	71.5
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	4,218	8.7	87.0
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming (1)	2,076	0	20.7
Average for the West (79) (a)	$3,601	8.7%	61.5%

Notes:
(a) the arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for each of the graduate colleges and universities listed in Table A-5.

Figure 1

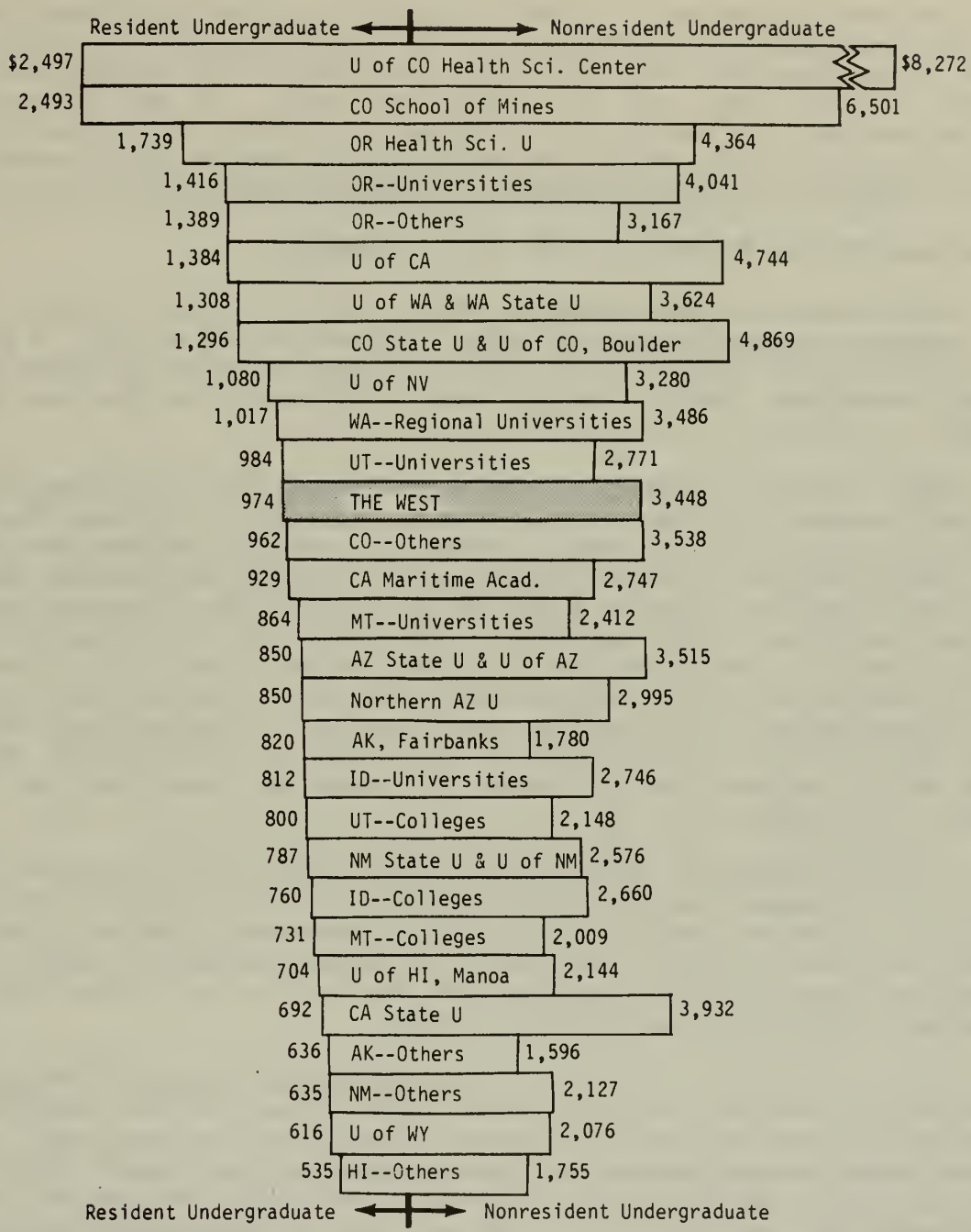
Average Tuition and Fees for Community Colleges by State, 1983-84



Source: Table 2

Figure 2

Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees by Institutional Group, 1983-84



Source: Table 3 & 4.

Note: Figures are averages for the institutions or campuses within that group. Some, such as Arizona State University and the University of Arizona, have identical tuition and fees, while others, such as Colorado State University and the University of Colorado, Boulder, have different rates. See Tables A-2 and A-3 in Appendix for rates for individual institutions or campuses.

3. TUITION AND FEES IN PERSPECTIVE

The previous summary of tuition and fees by level (community college, four-year undergraduate, and graduate) and by residency present a picture of the prices that postsecondary institutions in the West charge their students and of the changes in those prices over the last several years. To end at this point, however, may keep the perspective too narrow. In order to view tuition and fees in a broader context, this section discusses charges in relation to the economy and to tuition and fees in typical institutions in different regions of the United States.

Comparison Between Tuition and Fees and the Economy

The tuition and fee averages in Table 1 show a steady increase, with a sharp one-year increase between the fall of 1980 and the fall of 1981. It is easier to see the relative changes in the price of higher education by examining the percent change from year to year and over a five-year period (four-year percent change).

Table 7 shows the changes in average tuition and fees in the West compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), a common indicator of inflation. The CPI is comprised of the costs of a "market basket" of goods and services from year to year. Comparisons of CPI levels and the percent changes from year to year give a measure of inflation. The index used in this report is the CPI-U, a measure for all urban consumers. Critics assert that it overstates inflation because the cost of housing affects the index more than it affects the actual cost of living (Mitchell, 1980). Although the CPI-U may overstate the rate of inflation, it is a useful point for comparison in this report because it provides a so-called "upper boundary" of inflation. Futhermore, a measure of "purchasing power" appears to be more useful in this context than a measure of "producing power" like the Higher Education Price Index.

WICHE's estimate of the change from September 1982 to September 1983 in the CPI is 4.0 percent, less than one-third the size of the average FY 1983 to FY 1984 percent increase for tuition and fees at community colleges in the West, slightly more than one-fourth the size of the percent change for resident undergraduate and graduate charges, and less than one-half the size of the increase for nonresident undergraduate and graduate students.

Over the five-year period (1979-80 to 1983-84) tuition and fees in public postsecondary educational institutions in the West increased at least one-and-a-half times the rate of inflation as measured by the CPI. For community college students and nonresident undergraduate and graduate students, tuition and fees rose more than 50 percent faster than inflation, and student charges for resident undergraduate and graduate students rose more than twice as fast as inflation (see Table 7).

Figure 3 presents the information in Table 7 in a slightly different form by comparing cumulative percent increases in tuition and fees at different student levels with the cumulative increase in the Consumer Price Index. The bars are derived by adding each yearly increase to the base increase from 1979-80 to 1980-81. The comparison between the CPI and the various tuition and fee increases is somewhat understated in Figure 3, since the increases have not been

compounded as in Table 7. Figure 3 presents a clear picture of the extent to which increases in student charges have exceeded the prevailing rates of inflation in recent years. The reader should bear in mind, that this portrayal is, perhaps, conservative, because of the tendency of the CPI to overstate the real rate of inflation.

Table 7

Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West Compared with the Consumer Price Index, 1979 to 1983

	Yearly Percent Increases				Total
	82/83	81/82	80/81	79/80	79/83
CPI-U	4.0%	6.0%	10.2%	13.5%	38.2%
Resident:					
Community College	13.4	7.8	18.7	10.1	59.6
Undergraduate	15.7	15.9	22.9	8.4	78.8
Graduate	15.4	19.2	24.1	8.1	84.7
Nonresident:					
Undergraduate	8.5	11.2	21.4	8.9	59.6
Graduate	8.7	12.2	22.4	8.3	61.5

Note: The "Total" column gives the compounded cumulative increases from 1979-80 to 1983-84. Thus, the figures in the "Total" column are not the sums of the rows.

Source for CPI-U: Monthly Labor Review, March 1983.

Changes in Pricing Among Institutions

This continuing upward spiral in student charges has resulted in what might be termed "bracket creep" with respect to the classification of institutions in the West as having low, moderate, or high tuition. In Figure 4, colleges and universities have been divided into three categories based on their 1983-84 resident and nonresident undergraduate student charges. For the sake of discussion, these have been labeled "low priced," "moderately priced," and "higher priced," corresponding to charges of $800 and under, $801-999, and $1,000 and over, respectively. Using the inflation estimates presented earlier, the current 1983-84 figures were adjusted to represent 1979-80 prices, which were $578 and under, $579-723, and $724 and over. Similarly, nonresident undergraduate charges were treated in the same manner.

Figure 4 demonstrates that between 1979-80 and 1983-84 the number of institutions charging resident students the equivalent of $800 or less in current dollars declined from forty-six to thirty-seven and the number of institutions charging from $801-999 current dollars went from twenty-two to sixteen. Correspondingly, the number of institutions charging $1,000 or more in today's dollars increased from nineteen to thirty-five. This illustrates the general upward movement of institutional charges over this period. The figures for nonresident students show the same general pattern of displacement from the middle group to the higher group.

The reader should bear in mind that this analysis does not suggest whether the consequences of these shifts are good or bad because there is no way of determining their effects on student access and financial need. They do illustrate, however, the trend toward moving closer to the overall national pattern for tuition and fees charges.

Comparison Between Resident Tuition and Fees in the West and the Nation

A national perspective is helpful to compare tuition and fees in the West with those in other sections of the country. Available figures (College Entrance Examination Board, 1983) show the national averages for undergraduate tuition and fees in community colleges and four-year institutions are higher than the averages for the West. Even selected public institutions, which have high prices relative to others in the West, do not seem inordinately expensive when compared with similar institutions around the country.

The national average tuition and fees for public community colleges is $621, higher than the averages in eleven western states and 24.2 percent higher than the regional average (California excluded). (See College Board 1983.) Only the averages in Colorado and Utah exceed the national average.

For resident undergraduates, the national average is $1,105, which is 13.4 percent higher than the average for the West. The national average is higher than that for all the institutions in the West except the University of California (all campuses), Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, University of Colorado at Boulder, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, University of Northern Colorado, all institutions in Oregon, University of Washington, and Washington State University.

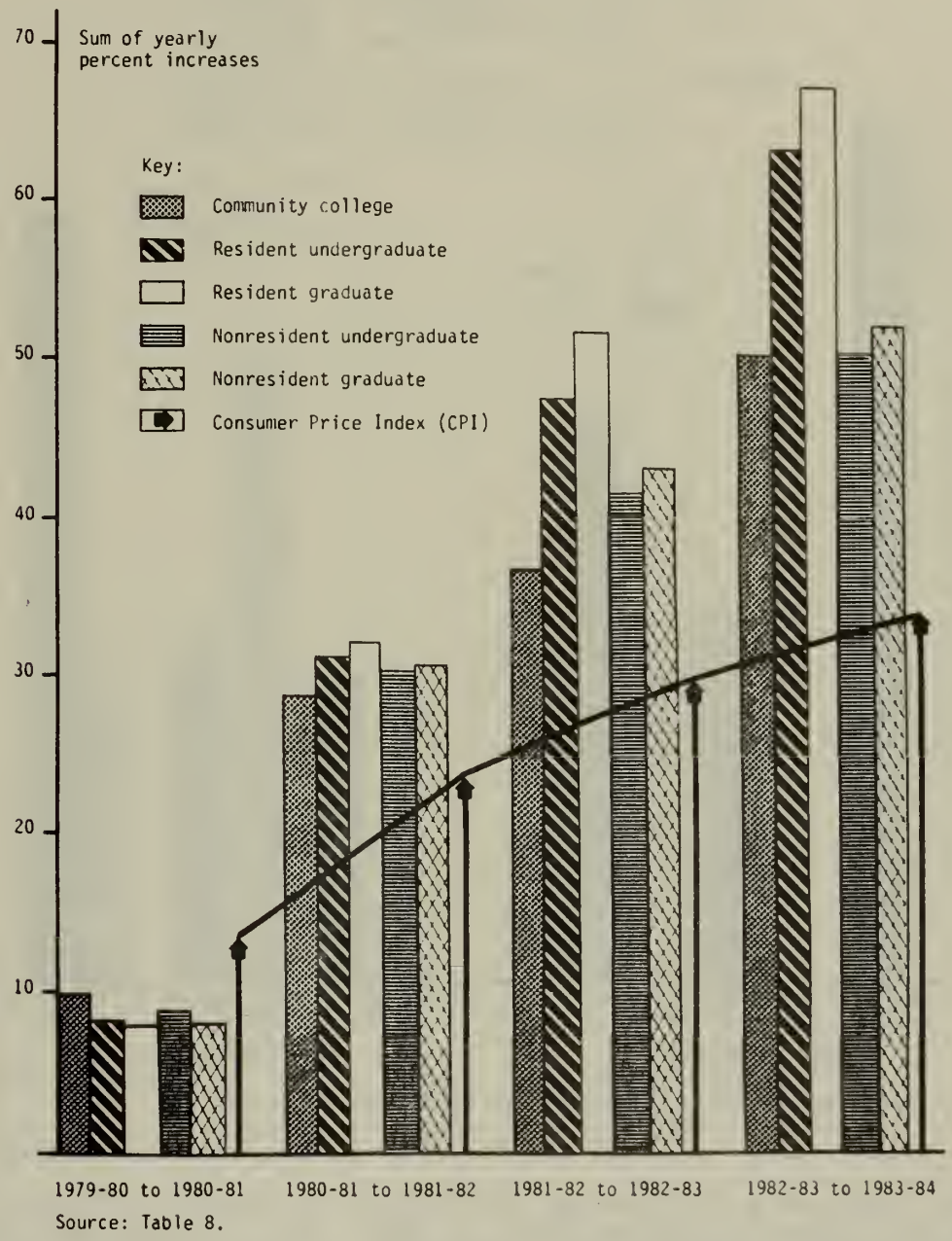
Table 8 lists tuition and fees at institutions selected to reflect typical prices in various parts of the country and at different levels of institutions (i.e., community colleges, state colleges, regional universities, and research universities). To some extent the list has been limited by the availability of information at the time of publication; information for such obvious states for comparison as Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas was not available (College Entrance Examination Board, 1983).

ERRATUM

The graphic illustrations in Figure 3 and Figure 4 (pages 17 and 18) are transposed. The correct placement of these figures appears below and on the other side of this page.

Figure 3

Cumulative Percent Increase of Tuition and Fees by Student Category Compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI)



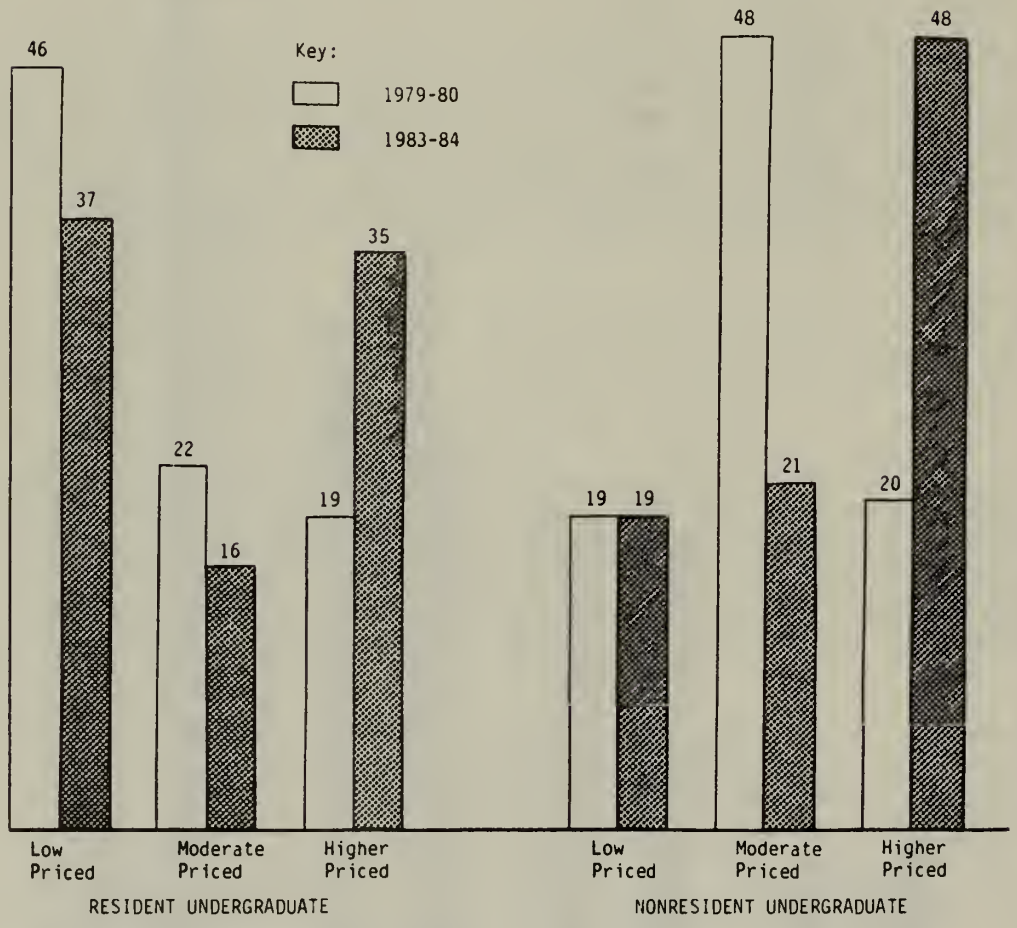
Source: Table 8.

Note: Bars show cumulative percent increase of the average tuition and fees figures for the West by student level. Bars are not compounded cumulative increases. See text for explanation.

Figure 4

Number of Campuses with Tuition and Fees in Low, Moderate, and Higher Categories, 1979-80 and 1983-84

		1983-84	1979-80
RESIDENT:	Low	$800 and under	$578 and under
	Moderate	$801-$999	$579-$723
	Higher	$1,000 and over	$724 and over
NONRESIDENT.	Low	$2,500 and under	$1,809 and under
	Moderate	$2,501-$3,499	$1,810-$2,532
	Higher	$3,500 and over	$2,533 and over



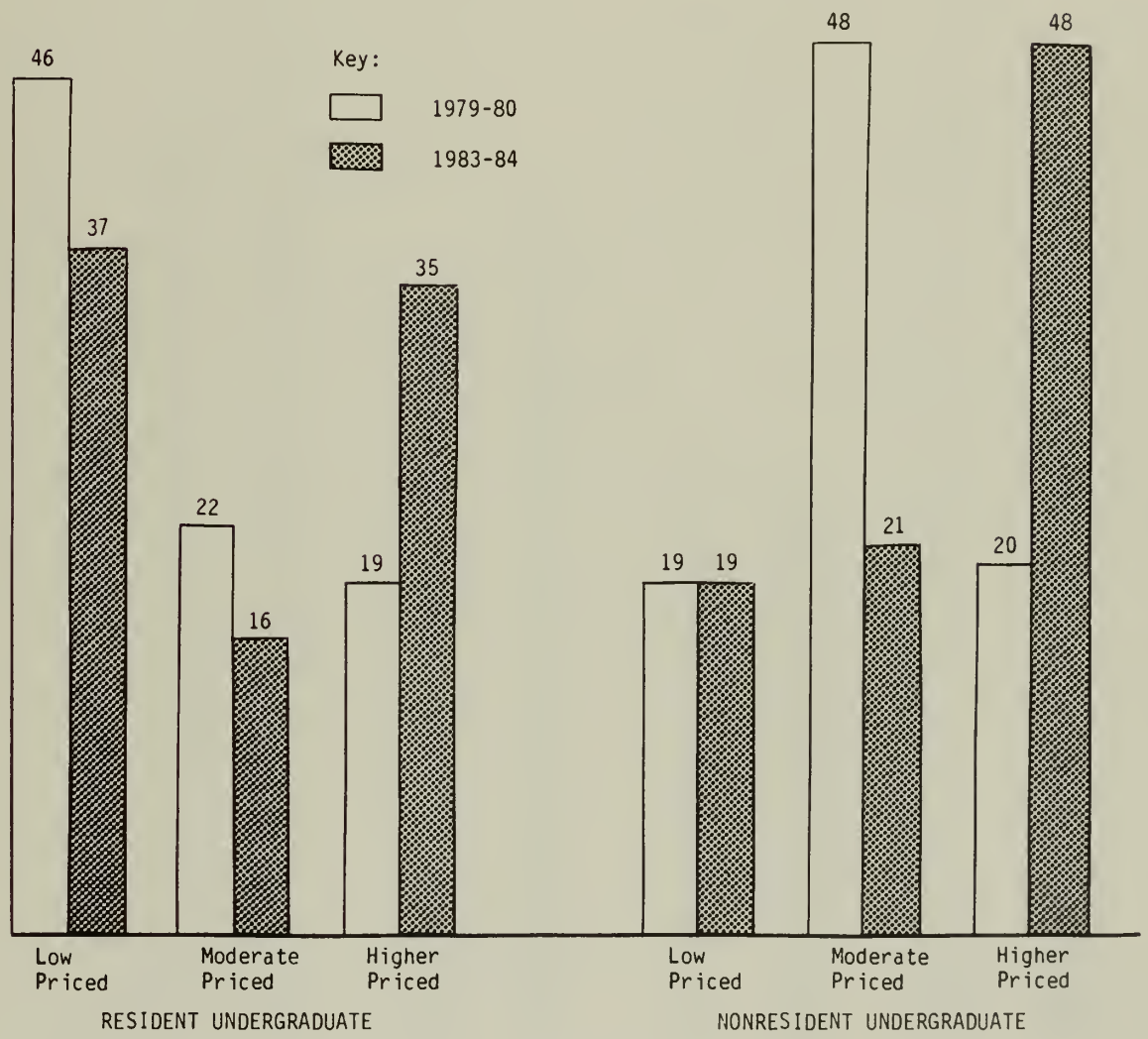
Source: Tables A-2 and A-3 in Appendix and similar tables from the 1982-83 edition of this report.

Note: There were eighty-seven institutions or campuses included in the 1979 survey and eighty-eight in 1983. See the text immediately preceding this figure for an explanation of the 1979 equivalents to tuition and fee categories based on 1983 dollars.

Figure 3

Cumulative Percent Increase of Tuition and Fees by Student Category Compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

		1983-84	1979-80
RESIDENT:	Low	$800 and under	$578 and under
	Moderate	$801-$999	$579-$723
	Higher	$1,000 and over	$724 and over
NONRESIDENT.	Low	$2,500 and under	$1,809 and under
	Moderate	$2,501-$3,499	$1,810-$2,532
	Higher	$3,500 and over	$2,533 and over

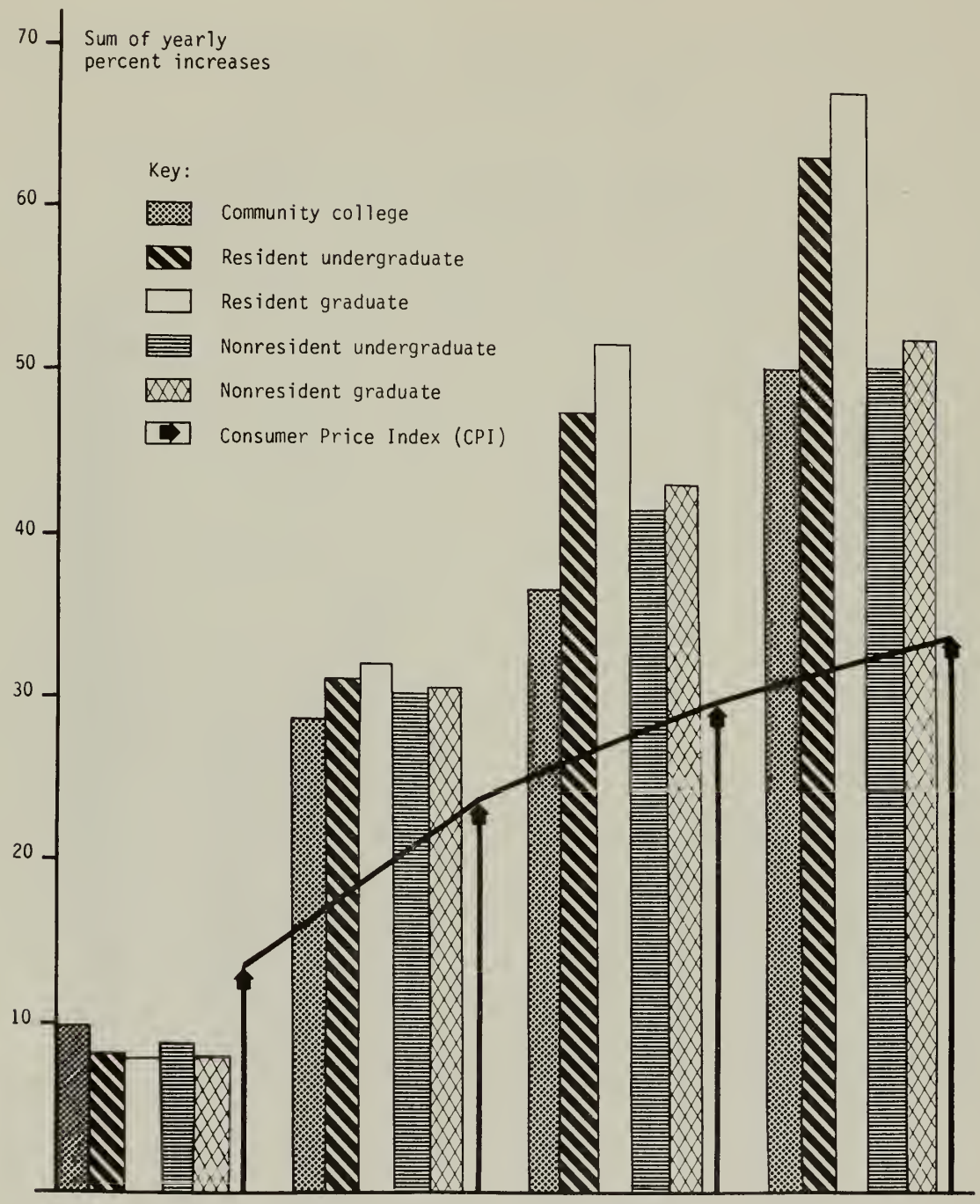


Source: Tables A-2 and A-3 in Appendix and similar tables from the 1982-83 edition of this report.

Note: Bars show cumulative percent increase of the average tuition and fees figures for the West by student level. Bars are not compounded cumulative increases. See text for explanation.

Figure 4

Number of Campuses with Tuition and Fees in Low, Moderate, and Higher Categories, 1979-80 and 1983-84



Source: Table 8.

Note: There were eighty-seven institutions or campuses included in the 1979 survey and eighty-eight in 1983. See the text immediately preceding this figure for an explanation of the 1979 equivalents to tuition and fee categories based on 1983 dollars.

Table 8

District Resident Community College and Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Selected Public Colleges and Universities in the United States

State Institution	Tuition and Fees, 1983-84
ARKANSAS	
Arkansas State University	$990
Arkansas Tech University	840
Garland County Community College	480
University of Arkansas	900
GEORGIA	
Albany Junior College	609
Albany State College	966
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,226
Georgia State University	1,050
University of Georgia	1,242
ILLINOIS	
City Colleges of Chicago (multicampus)	710
Elgin Community College	788
University of Illinois, Chicago	1,532
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	1,532
IOWA	
Des Moines Area Community College	929
Iowa Lakes Community College	790
Iowa State University	1,104
University of Iowa	1,104
University of Northern Iowa	1,050
KENTUCKY	
University of Kentucky	1,018
University of Louisville	999
Western Kentucky University	816
Eastern Kentucky University	846
Paducah Community College	414
MARYLAND	
Anne Arundel Community College	857
Bowie State College	1,401
Community College of Baltimore	745
Montgomery County (Community) College	990
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	1,284
University of Maryland, College Park	1,332
MASSACHUSETTS	
Cape Cod Community College	719
North Adams State College	1,118
Southeastern Massachusetts University	1,114
Springfield Technical Community College	739
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,656
University of Massachusetts, Boston	1,465

Source: The College Cost Book, 1983-84.

References

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Mitchell, Daniel J.B. "Does the CPI Exaggerate or Understate Inflation?" Monthly Labor Review 103 (May 1980): 31-35.

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_____. Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West: 1981-81. Boulder, Colo., 1981.

_____. Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West: 1982-83. Boulder, Colo., 1982.

Appendix A

Tuition and Fees at Individual Institutions of Public Postsecondary Education in the West

Table A-1

District Resident Tuition and Fees
at Community Colleges

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
Anchorage Community College	$600	33.3%	61.3%
Islands Community College	600	33.3	76.5
Kenai Peninsula Community College	600	33.3	100.0
Ketchikan Community College	600	33.3	76.5
Kodiak Community College	600	33.3	76.5
Kuskokwim Community College	600	33.3	62.2
Mantanuska Community College	600	33.3	76.5
Northwest Community College	600	33.3	76.5
Tanana Valley Community College	600	33.3	32.7
ARIZONA			
Arizona Western College	360	-7.7	80.0
Central Arizona College	360	15.4	87.5
Cochise College	450	18.4	125.0
Eastern Arizona College	330	10.0	94.1
Glendale Community College	420	59.1	320.0
Maricopa Technical Community College	420	59.1	320.0
Mesa Community College	420	59.1	320.0
Mohave Community College	290	29.5	141.7
Northland Pioneer College	120	20.0	50.0
Phoenix College	420	59.1	320.0
Pima Community College	450	46.1	221.4
Rio Salado Community College	420	59.1	320.0
Scottsdale Community College	420	59.1	320.0
South Mountain Community College (a)	420	59.1	N/A
Yavapai College	456	14.0	171.4
CALIFORNIA: Fees in California community colleges not included (b)			
COLORADO			
Aims Community College	401	7.9	72.1
Arapahoe Community College	771	7.7	72.5
Colorado Mountain College (c)	489	3.8	38.5
Colorado Northwestern Community College	140	0	40.0
Community College of Aurora (d)	672	N/A	N/A

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
Denver Auraria Community College	$735	7.9%	72.1%
Front Range Community College	743	12.7	66.2
Lamar Community College	852	6.4	59.8
Morgan Community College	711	9.2	69.7
Northeastern Community College	438	3.5	40.4
Otero Junior College	804	7.2	48.9
Pikes Peak Community College	723	8.1	70.1
Pueblo Community College	732	8.1	70.1
Red Rocks Community College	718	8.1	70.5
Trinidad State Junior College	803	4.2	55.0
HAWAII			
Hawaii Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Honolulu Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Kapiolani Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Kauai Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Leeward Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Maui Community College	170	88.9	88.9
Windward Community College	170	88.9	88.9
IDAHO			
College of Southern Idaho	650	8.3	93.5
North Idaho College	560	5.7	22.3
MONTANA			
Dawson College	450	20.0	57.9
Flathead Valley Community College	375	0	31.6
Miles Community College	391	15.7	15.7
NEVADA			
Clark County Community College	615	20.6	57.7
Northern Nevada Community College	600	17.6	53.8
Truckee Meadows Community College	660	29.4	69.2
Western Nevada Community College	600	17.6	53.8
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque Technical/Vocational Institute	20	0	0
Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis	324	0	0
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell	412	0	9.9
Luna Vocational/Technical Institute	20	0	0
New Mexico Junior College	164	0	-13.2
New Mexico Military Institute (e)	630	2.8	15.8
New Mexico State University, Alamagordo	384	0	0
New Mexico State University, Carlsbad	336	0	-6.7
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana	798	7.1	23.1
New Mexico State University, Grants	360	0	7.1

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
Northern New Mexico Community College	$336	0%	5.3%
San Juan College	360	0	0
Tucumcari Area Vocational School	260	0	0
University of New Mexico, Gallup	348	0	0
University of New Mexico, Los Alamos (a)	318	0	N/A
University of New Mexico, Valencia County (f)	318	0	N/A
OREGON			
Blue Mountain Community College	540	0	31.4
Central Oregon Community College	540	0	36.4
Chemeketa Community College	600	11.1	33.3
Clackamas Community College	600	11.1	48.1
Clatsop Community College	576	0	45.5
Lane Community College	594	5.9	35.3
Linn-Benton Community College	612	0	44.7
Mt. Hood Community College	615	5.1	47.5
Portland Community College	540	0	35.3
Rogue Community College	576	14.3	33.3
Southwestern Oregon Community College	600	33.3	42.9
Tillamook Bay Area Education District (f)	540	15.4	N/A
Treasure Valley Community College	660	15.8	52.8
Treaty Oak Area Education District	621	7.8	57.6
Umpqua Community College	648	5.9	49.0
UTAH			
College of Eastern Utah	699	7.4	38.7
Dixie College	696	4.5	35.7
Snow College	696	4.5	31.8
Utah Technical College at Provo	687	9.6	46.8
Utah Technical College at Salt Lake	708	16.8	62.8
WASHINGTON			
Bellevue Community College	579	11.6	89.2
Big Bend Community College	581	11.8	89.7
Centralia College	581	11.8	89.7
Clark College	579	11.6	77.6
Columbia Basin College	569	8.3	77.1
Edmonds Community College	581	10.6	77.5

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
Everett Community College	$581	11.8%	89.7%
Fort Steilacom Community College	573	11.7	87.3
Grays Harbor College	579	11.6	85.5
Green River Community College	581	11.9	89.9
Highline Community College	581	11.8	89.7
Lower Columbia College	573	10.4	85.4
North Seattle Community College	560	10.6	94.3
Olympia Technical Community College	579	11.6	106.8
Olympic College	581	11.8	89.7
Peninsula College	567	10.5	83.5
Seattle Central Community College	560	10.6	91.0
Shoreline Community College	570	11.8	90.0
Skagit Valley College	581	11.8	89.7
South Seattle Community College	560	10.6	91.0
Spokane Community College	573	10.4	75.2
Spokane Falls Community College	573	10.4	75.2
Tacoma Community College	573	12.6	84.2
Walla Walla Community College	581	11.8	86.7
Wenatchee Valley College	581	10.6	79.2
Whatcom Community College	560	10.8	94.3
Yakima Valley College	581	11.2	86.1
WYOMING			
Casper College	380	0	27.5
Central Wyoming College	312	0	17.7
Eastern Wyoming College	330	0	10.0
Laramie County Community College	390	0	30.0
Northwest Community College	390	0	23.4
Sheridan College	408	0	13.0
Western Wyoming Community College	345	0	32.7

Notes:
(a) classes began in 1980-81.
(b) see note to Table 2 for explanation.
(c) previous tuition and fees were in error. The percent changes reflect corrections in previous years' figures.
(d) classes began in the fall of 1983.
(e) figures exclude required room, board, laundry, and personal account fees to provide a figure comparable to other community colleges.
(f) classes began in 1981-82.

Table A-2

Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$648	0%	69.6%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (a)	820	4.1	54.1
University of Alaska, Juneau	624	0	83.5
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University	850	19.7	54.5
Northern Arizona University	850	19.7	70.0
University of Arizona	850	19.7	54.5
CALIFORNIA (b)			
California Maritime Academy	929	3.7	10.5
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona	681	56.6	240.5
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	699	55.3	220.6
California State College, Bakersfield	648	61.2	256.0
California State College, San Bernardino	685	56.0	242.5
California State College, Stanislaus	718	68.1	259.0
California State University, Chico	720	55.8	227.3
California State University, Dominguez Hills	671	57.9	228.9
California State University, Fresno	714	53.9	250.0
California State University, Fullerton	694	56.3	221.3
California State University, Hayward	668	58.3	227.5
California State University, Long Beach	693	55.0	233.2
California State University, Los Angeles	678	56.9	239.0
California State University, Northridge	707	60.0	253.5
California State University, Sacramento	672	57.7	236.0
Humboldt State University	705	54.6	238.9
San Diego State University	700	54.2	243.1
San Francisco State University	688	55.7	230.8
San Jose State University	706	53.5	244.4
Sonoma State University	702	53.9	261.9
University of California, Berkeley	1,361	16.0	86.2
University of California, Davis	1,353	14.1	89.8
University of California, Irvine	1,406	15.7	88.9

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
University of California, Los Angeles	$1,350	15.9%	92.3%
University of California, Riverside	1,371	16.2	85.8
University of California, San Diego	1,400	16.9	89.6
University of California, San Francisco	1,399	14.6	82.3
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,362	14.0	82.8
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,458	15.1	83.4
COLORADO			
Adams State College	1,000	8.9	47.1
Colorado School of Mines	2,493	9.7	197.5
Colorado State University	1,275	15.5	60.4
Fort Lewis College	838	6.3	42.8
Mesa College	1,000	8.9	52.0
Metropolitan State College	849	10.8	65.5
University of Colorado, Boulder	1,316	7.8	47.5
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	876	11.0	71.8
University of Colorado, Denver	866	8.5	55.8
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (c)	2,497	30.5	71.5
University of Northern Colorado	1,158	8.7	65.4
University of Southern Colorado	1,066	9.4	51.9
Western State College	1,009	9.4	53.6
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Hilo (d)	560	433.3	433.3
University of Hawaii, Manoa	704	46.4	46.7
West Oahu College	510	27.5	27.5
IDAHO (e)			
Boise State University	810	1.1	70.5
Idaho State University	811	0.7	76.3
Lewis-Clark State College	740	0.0	94.7
University of Idaho	816	0	72.2
MONTANA			
Eastern Montana College	768	13.3	48.0
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	716	14.4	51.7
Montana State University	818	12.4	42.8
Northern Montana College	717	14.4	50.3
University of Montana	909	13.5	45.2
Western Montana College	723	14.2	52.5
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	1,080	16.1	50.0
University of Nevada, Reno	1,080	16.1	56.5

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	$709	1.6%	24.6%
New Mexico Highlands University	531	0	33.4
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	734	0	35.2
New Mexico State University	798	0	26.7
University of New Mexico	775	2.4	24.2
Western New Mexico University	567	6.8	38.0
OREGON (f)			
Eastern Oregon State College	1,338	2.8	64.6
Oregon Institute of Technology	1,403	2.4	61.8
Oregon Health Sciences University (g)	1,739	4.8	85.9
Oregon State University	1,410	4.0	66.7
Portland State University	1,404	3.5	63.6
Southern Oregon State College	1,422	3.5	65.7
University of Oregon	1,433	3.8	66.6
Western Oregon State College	1,391	2.9	65.2
UTAH			
Southern Utah State College	789	7.3	39.9
University of Utah	1,050	9.4	51.5
Utah State University	918	7.4	41.0
Weber State College	810	6.3	37.8
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	1,017	8.0	64.6
Eastern Washington University	1,017	8.0	64.6
Evergreen State College	1,017	8.0	64.6
University of Washington	1,308	11.2	90.4
Washington State University	1,308	11.2	90.7
Western Washington University	1,017	8.0	64.6
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	616	0	41.9

Notes:
(a) includes $56 per semester health insurance fee.
(b) includes surcharges for the California State University and the University of California systems. See Chapter 1 for explanation.
(c) tuition and fees for junior nursing students (first year of nursing curriculum); other allied health programs have different tuition schedules.
(d) see Chapter 1 for explanation.
(e) includes $50 per semester surcharge continued from 1982-83 year.
(f) continues $49 per term surcharge first established in winter 1981-82.
(g) arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for nursing, medical technology, and dental hygiene.

Table A-3

Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$1,608	0%	58.0%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (a)	1,780	1.8	52.4
University of Alaska, Juneau	1,584	0	62.3
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University	3,515	8.2	67.4
Northern Arizona University	2,995	8.9	61.0
University of Arizona	3,515	8.2	67.4
CALIFORNIA (b)			
California Maritime Academy	2,747	3.7	84.9
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona	3,921	9.4	96.1
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	3,939	9.4	95.2
California State College, Bakersfield	3,888	9.5	96.4
California State College, San Bernardino	3,925	9.4	96.3
California State College, Stanislaus	3,958	10.6	97.9
California State University, Chico	3,960	9.6	96.0
California State University, Dominguez Hills	3,911	9.4	95.2
California State University, Fresno	3,954	9.4	97.3
California State University, Fullerton	3,934	9.5	95.1
California State University, Hayward	3,908	9.4	95.0
California State University, Long Beach	3,933	9.3	95.9
California State University, Los Angeles	3,918	9.4	95.9
California State University, Northridge	3,947	9.9	97.4
California State University, Sacramento	3,912	9.4	95.6
Humboldt State University	3,945	9.4	96.5
San Diego State University	3,940	9.3	96.8
San Francisco State University	3,928	9.4	95.6
San Jose State University	3,946	9.3	96.8
Sonoma State University	3,942	9.3	31.7
University of California, Berkeley	4,721	9.2	50.8
University of California, Davis	4,713	8.7	51.4
University of California, Irvine	4,766	9.2	51.6

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
University of California, Los Angeles	$4,710	9.2%	51.8%
University of California, Riverside	4,731	9.3	50.8
University of California, San Diego	4,760	9.5	51.7
University of California, San Francisco	4,759	8.9	50.3
University of California, Santa Barbara	4,722	8.7	50.1
University of California, Santa Cruz	4,818	9.1	50.8
COLORADO			
Adams State College	3,008	5.5	28.2
Colorado School of Mines	6,501	7.3	70.4
Colorado State University	4,642	12.6	62.9
Fort Lewis College	3,152	4.2	50.0
Mesa College	3,584	11.1	61.0
Metropolitan State College	3,269	11.6	69.5
University of Colorado, Boulder	5,096	7.7	56.8
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	3,366	11.2	57.4
University of Colorado, Denver	3,788	10.8	62.9
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (c)	8,272	8.9	46.7
University of Northern Colorado	4,182	10.4	63.4
University of Southern Colorado	3,944	9.4	59.3
Western State College	3,553	11.2	56.9
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Hilo	1,910	106.5	106.5
University of Hawaii, Manoa	2,144	85.5	85.6
West Oahu College	1,600	60.0	60.0
IDAHO (d)			
Boise State University	2,710	0.3	37.2
Idaho State University	2,711	0.2	54.0
Lewis-Clark State College	2,660	0.8	87.3
University of Idaho	2,816	0	42.7
MONTANA			
Eastern Montana College	1,956	11.3	28.1
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	2,264	9.6	53.0
Montana State University	2,366	9.1	21.9
Northern Montana College	1,905	11.6	28.3
University of Montana	2,457	9.6	23.2
Western Montana College	1,911	11.6	28.9
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	3,280	11.9	47.7
University of Nevada, Reno	3,280	11.9	49.8

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	$2,101	5.8%	44.6%
New Mexico Highlands University	1,923	5.8	50.0
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	2,523	4.3	27.0
New Mexico State University	2,587	4.2	37.0
University of New Mexico	2,564	5.0	36.9
Western New Mexico University	1,959	7.8	51.2
OREGON (e)			
Eastern Oregon State College	1,338	2.8	64.6
Oregon Institute of Technology	4,028	0.8	34.7
Oregon Health Sciences University (f)	4,364	1.8	42.6
Oregon State University	4,035	1.4	35.9
Portland State University	4,029	1.2	35.1
Southern Oregon State College	3,666	1.3	37.1
University of Oregon	4,058	1.3	36.0
Western Oregon State College	3,635	1.1	36.9
UTAH			
Southern Utah State College	2,106	6.8	56.7
University of Utah	2,973	9.0	63.5
Utah State University	2,568	8.4	51.0
Weber State College	2,190	6.6	56.7
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	3,486	8.6	75.8
Eastern Washington University	3,486	8.6	75.8
Evergreen State College	3,486	8.6	75.8
University of Washington	3,624	11.3	51.4
Washington State University	3,624	11.3	51.4
Western Washington University	3,486	8.6	75.8
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	2,076	0	20.7

Notes:
(a) includes $56 per semester health insurance fee.
(b) includes surcharges for the California State University and the University of California systems. See Chapter 1 for explanation.
(c) tuition and fees for junior nursing students (first year of nursing curriculum); other allied health programs have different tuition schedules.
(d) includes $100 per semester surcharge continued from 1982-83 year.
(e) continues $49 per term surcharge first established in winter 1981-82.
(f) arithmetic mean of tuition and fees for nursing, medical technology, and dental hygiene.

Table A-4

Resident Graduate Tuition and Fees
at Public Institutions

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$948	0%	71.1%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (a)	1,120	2.9	59.1
University of Alaska, Juneau	924	0	80.5
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University	850	19.7	40.5
Northern Arizona University	850	19.7	54.5
University of Arizona	850	19.7	40.5
CALIFORNIA (b)			
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona	717	64.8	258.5
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	735	63.3	237.2
California State College, Bakersfield	684	70.1	275.8
California State College, San Bernardino	721	64.2	260.5
California State College, Stanislaus	754	76.6	277.0
California State University, Chico	756	63.6	243.6
California State University, Dominguez Hills	707	66.4	246.6
California State University, Fresno	750	61.6	267.6
California State University, Fullerton	730	64.4	238.0
California State University, Hayward	704	66.8	245.1
California State University, Long Beach	729	63.1	250.5
California State University, Los Angeles	714	65.3	257.0
California State University, Northridge	743	68.1	271.5
California State University, Sacramento	708	66.2	254.0
Humboldt State University	741	62.5	256.3
San Diego State University	736	62.1	260.8
San Francisco State University	724	63.8	248.1
San Jose State University	742	61.3	262.0
Sonoma State University	738	61.8	280.4
University of California, Berkeley	1,421	15.2	79.9
University of California, Davis	1,386	14.1	84.3
University of California, Irvine	1,454	15.1	80.8

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
University of California, Los Angeles	$1,401	15.2%	86.8%
University of California, Riverside	1,413	15.6	82.6
University of California, San Diego	1,436	16.4	83.8
University of California, San Francisco	1,459	19.6	90.2
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,391	13.6	80.6
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,518	14.4	71.5
COLORADO			
Adams State College	1,036	9.1	47.2
Colorado School of Mines	2,493	9.7	185.9
Colorado State University	1,427	24.4	73.0
University of Colorado, Boulder	1,390	7.8	50.1
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	1,020	11.1	91.0
University of Colorado, Denver	1,078	13.2	85.2
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (c)	2,040	6.6	40.1
University of Northern Colorado	1,209	8.9	66.3
University of Southern Colorado	1,066	9.4	46.6
Western State College	1,045	9.5	53.7
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa	830	42.6	43.4
IDAHO (d)			
Boise State University	1,060	9.2	101.9
Idaho State University	1,061	8.8	108.0
University of Idaho	1,066	8.1	65.5
MONTANA			
Eastern Montana College	768	13.3	48.0
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	716	14.4	51.7
Montana State University	818	12.4	42.8
Northern Montana College	717	14.4	50.3
University of Montana	909	13.5	45.2
Western Montana College	723	14.2	52.5
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	656	32.3	70.8
University of Nevada, Reno	656	32.3	78.3

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	$709	1.6%	24.6%
New Mexico Highlands University	531	0	33.4
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	734	0	35.2
New Mexico State University	798	0	26.7
University of New Mexico	775	2.4	20.2
Western New Mexico University	567	6.8	38.0
OREGON (e)			
Eastern Oregon State College	2,055	1.8	59.7
Oregon Health Sciences University	2,277	2.6	66.2
Oregon State University	2,073	2.7	61.8
Portland State University	2,067	2.4	59.9
Southern Oregon State College	2,085	2.4	61.3
University of Oregon	2,096	2.6	61.9
Western Oregon State College	2,054	1.9	60.8
UTAH			
University of Utah	1,050	9.4	51.5
Utah State University	918	7.4	41.0
Weber State College	810	6.3	37.8
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	1,428	8.2	108.8
Eastern Washington University	1,428	8.2	108.8
Evergreen State College	1,428	8.2	108.8
University of Washington	1,890	11.1	145.1
Washington State University	1,890	11.1	145.1
Western Washington University	1,428	8.2	108.8
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	616	0	41.9

Notes:
(a) includes $56 per semester health insurance fee.
(b) includes surcharges for the California State University and the University of California systems. See Chapter 1 for explanation.
(c) tuition and fees for graduate nursing students; allied health programs have different tuition schedules. Graduate nursing tuition and fees determined by a per credit hour charge of $85. The figure is based on two semesters of twelve credits each in order to provide figures that are comparable with those provided in earlier years. It is probable that graduate nursing students take less than twelve credits per semester. Dental and medical school figures not included.
(d) includes $50 per semester surcharge continued from 1982-83 year.
(e) continues $49 per term surcharge first established in winter 1981-82.

Table A-5

Nonresident Graduate Tuition and Fees
at Public Institutions

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, Anchorage	$1,848	0%	55.3%
University of Alaska, Fairbanks (a)	2,020	1.6	50.7
University of Alaska, Juneau	1,824	0	58.9
ARIZONA			
Arizona State University	3,515	8.2	52.2
Northern Arizona University	2,995	8.9	46.4
University of Arizona	3,515	8.2	52.2
CALIFORNIA (b)			
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona	3,957	10.4	97.9
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	3,975	10.4	97.0
California State College, Bakersfield	3,924	10.5	98.2
California State College, San Bernardino	3,961	10.4	98.1
California State College, Stanislaus	3,994	11.7	99.7
California State University, Chico	3,996	10.6	97.8
California State University, Dominguez Hills	3,947	10.4	97.0
California State University, Fresno	3,990	10.4	99.1
California State University, Fullerton	3,970	10.5	96.9
California State University, Hayward	3,944	10.4	96.8
California State University, Long Beach	3,969	10.3	97.7
California State University, Los Angeles	3,954	10.4	97.7
California State University, Northridge	3,983	10.9	99.2
California State University, Sacramento	3,948	10.4	97.4
Humboldt State University	3,981	10.4	98.3
San Diego State University	3,976	29.8	98.6
San Francisco State University	3,964	10.4	97.4
San Jose State University	3,982	10.3	98.6
Sonoma State University	3,978	10.3	32.9
University of California, Berkeley	4,781	9.1	49.9
University of California, Davis	4,746	8.7	50.6
University of California, Irvine	4,814	9.1	49.3

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
University of California, Los Angeles	$4,761	9.0%	51.1%
University of California, Riverside	4,773	9.2	50.4
University of California, San Diego	4,796	9.4	50.6
University of California, San Francisco	4,819	10.3	52.2
University of California, Santa Barbara	4,751	8.6	49.9
University of California, Santa Cruz	4,878	9.0	49.9
COLORADO			
Adams State College	3,146	5.5	28.8
Colorado School of Mines	6,501	7.3	63.9
Colorado State University	4,867	12.8	63.9
University of Colorado, Boulder	5,036	7.7	48.6
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	3,690	1.1	65.9
University of Colorado, Denver	4,036	8.9	66.1
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center (c)	7,152	-5.8	26.9
University of Northern Colorado	4,380	10.4	64.0
University of Southern Colorado	3,944	9.4	52.9
Western State College	4,217	23.6	78.8
HAWAII			
University of Hawaii, Manoa	2,570	82.7	83.0
IDAHO (d)			
Boise State University	2,960	3.1	46.2
Idaho State University	2,961	3.0	63.6
University of Idaho	3,066	2.7	43.0
MONTANA			
Eastern Montana College	1,956	11.3	28.1
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	2,264	9.6	53.0
Montana State University	2,366	9.1	21.9
Northern Montana College	1,905	11.6	28.3
University of Montana	2,457	9.6	23.2
Western Montana College	1,911	11.6	28.9
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	2,856	14.4	51.6
University of Nevada, Reno	2,856	14.4	52.9

State Institution	Charges for 1983-84	1 Year Percent Change	4 Year Percent Change
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico University	$2,101	5.8%	44.6%
New Mexico Highlands University	1,923	5.8	50.0
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	2,523	4.3	27.0
New Mexico State University	2,587	4.2	37.0
University of New Mexico	2,564	5.0	36.9
Western New Mexico University	1,959	7.8	51.2
OREGON (e)			
Eastern Oregon State College	3,303	1.1	50.0
Oregon Health Sciences University	3,525	1.7	54.3
Oregon State University	3,321	1.7	51.2
Portland State University	3,315	1.5	50.1
Southern Oregon State College	3,333	1.2	51.0
University of Oregon	3,344	1.6	51.3
Western Oregon State College	3,302	1.2	55.1
UTAH			
University of Utah	2,973	9.0	63.5
Utah State University	2,568	8.4	51.0
Weber State College	2,190	6.6	56.7
WASHINGTON			
Central Washington University	4,218	8.7	87.0
Eastern Washington University	4,218	8.7	87.0
Evergreen State College	4,218	8.7	87.0
University of Washington	4,692	11.4	71.5
Washington State University	4,692	11.4	71.5
Western Washington University	4,218	8.7	87.0
WYOMING			
University of Wyoming	2,076	0	20.7

Notes:

(a) includes $56 per semester health insurance fee.

(b) includes surcharges for the California State University and the University of California systems. See Chapter 1 for explanation.

(c) tuition and fees for graduate nursing students; allied health programs have different tuition schedules. Graduate nursing tuition and fees determined by a per credit hour charge of $298. The figure is based on two semesters of twelve credits each in order to provide figures that are comparable with those provided in earlier years. It is probable that graduate nursing students take less than twelve credits per semester. Dental and medical school figures not included.

(d) includes $100 per semester surcharge continued from 1982-83 year.

(e) continues $49 per term surcharge first established in winter 1981-82.

Appendix B

State Profiles for Tuition and Fees Policies

The state profiles for tuition and fees policies for community colleges, four-year colleges and universities, and graduate schools in this appendix are updates of similar profiles last published in the 1981-82 edition of this report. Officials in each of the thirteen western states received copies of the profiles from the 1981-82 report and were asked to make any changes to reflect new statewide policy.

The following definitions apply to the state policy profiles:

- **Tuition or educational fees:** the basic, comprehensive multipurpose charges all students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. These charges may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include educational fee, incidental fee, or registration fee.

- **Required fees:** all special fee charges that students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. This may include student activity and service charges, bond retirement fees, required insurance assessments, etc. These would not include any fees paid at the option of the student.

- **Policy:** either a formally approved policy or a traditional practice such that the effect is the same as policy.

Note: Paragraphs marked with an asterisk (*) denote changes in policy that have occurred since the publication of the profiles in the 1981-82 edition.

Statewide Policies for Determining Tuition and Fees
in Public Two-Year Colleges
in the West

Alaska

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

None

Arizona

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

The State Board of Directors for Community Colleges has set a minimum tuition for all residents as of August 1980 at the rate of $1 per credit hour. However, local boards, with State Board approval, may adopt a tuition at a higher rate to generate additional operational income. Some districts have adopted higher rates per credit hour.

California

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

In accordance with the definition of tuition, California community colleges do not charge any tuition. The Education Code, however, does make provision for districts to levy a permissive basic user fee or charges for about eighteen noninstructional activities (e.g., parking, health services, field trip insurance, etc.). The Education Code establishes a ceiling amount for these fees. Community Service activities are generally student fee supported at a level not to exceed costs.

As of January 5, 1984, the no-tuition status for California residents remains unchanged. In July 1983 the legislature added one new fee—a $10 per course (up to a maximum of $20) to be charged students dropping courses after the second week of instruction. Nonresident students are charged a tuition equivalent to the full operating cost of instruction.

The issue of tuition for California community colleges remains unresolved. Action by the Governor, vetoing $232 million for community colleges in the 1983-84 budget bill, leaves this segment with a funding level $105 million below the prior year and buying power reduced by one-quarter since the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978.

The legislature is considering a Governor's proposal to levy a $50 per semester fee for students taking six or more units and a $30 per semester fee if enrolled in five or fewer units. Students taking exclusively English and citizenship for foreigners, elementary subjects, or high school diploma work through Adult Education would be exempt. Also proposed is $10 million for financial aid and its administration.

Colorado

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

The State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education has authority to set tuition subject to the legislatively imposed limitation that the nonresident rate at an institution must be at least three times the resident rate. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education reviews the proposed rates to determine if they are "consistent with the level of appropriations and other directives set by the General Assembly."

Hawaii

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

None

Idaho

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

The legislature periodically reviews the maximum amount allowable and changes it according to the conditions at that time.

Montana

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

None

Nevada

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

Because of legislative appropriation cuts for the 1983-85 biennium, the Nevada legislature approved fee increases for the University of Nevada System. Three community colleges had a $3 increase in fees to $20 per hour while one had a $5 increase to $22 per hour. All campuses increased the out-of-state fee $100 to $1,100 per semester. The increases will be used to help bear the cost of instruction and became effective fall 1983.

New Mexico

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

None

Oregon

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

Community college tuition and fees are set by action of local boards of education.

Utah

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

Utah's tuition policy does not specify tuition levels. It is, however, a written policy statement that specifies the factors the Board will use in determining tuition levels. These factors include:

- low tuition for Utah residents,
- nonresident tuition will be increased to three and one-half times resident tuition,
- changes in education costs as well as cost-of-living increases will be used,
- student's ability to pay will receive some consideration, but financial aid available to ensure access will receive strong emphasis.

Washington

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

Indexed to cost of education. Tuition and fees in Washington community colleges are set as a percentage of the cost of education in all twenty-seven institutions in the system. Cost of education includes direct instructional costs and portions of academic support, student services, and operation and maintenance of plant. Resident community college students are charged 23 percent of cost of education. Nonresident community college students are charged 100 percent of the cost of education.

Wyoming

Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

Tuition levels are, by Wyoming statute, to be as "nearly as free as possible." In that light, tuition levels have stayed traditionally low. Moderate increases are made based upon the legislature's hope that local revenues will make up as large a share as possible of the total budget packages for the schools.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in ALASKA

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   An annual review is conducted by the president of the University of Alaska, in which the overall financial state of the university is considered. The president then makes recommendations to the Board of Regents in regard to the tuition (that is, shall there be an increase or no change). The Board of Regents takes the president's recommendations under advisement and votes on whether there will be any change in the tuition structure for that year.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   In Alaska, all revenues, no matter from what source, are appropriated by the legislature. Thus, tuition and educational fees revenues are considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations. The differentiation between state funds and student fees is maintained in the budget breakdown.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition go to the general fund and are returned to the state at the end of the fiscal year.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   * None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Alaska residents, as well as students from Hawaii, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territories, are exempt from nonresident tuition and fees. For purposes of nonresident tuition a resident is any person who has been physically present in Alaska for one year (excepting only vacations or other absence for temporary purposes with intent to return) and who declares intention to remain in Alaska indefinitely. However, any person who within one year has declared himself/herself to be a resident of another state, voted in another state, or performs an act inconsistent with Alaska residence, shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of tuition. An unemancipated person under eighteen years of age whose parents are not Alaska residents shall be deemed a nonresident for tuition purposes.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in ARIZONA

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Indexed to cost of education. Presently 19 percent of the "cost of education" is charged to resident students, and 86 percent of the "cost of education" to nonresident students at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University. At Northern Arizona University, 73 percent of the "cost of education" is charged to nonresident students.

   In Arizona, the "cost of education" is determined by including all instruction and student service costs, and portions of academic support (83 percent) and institutional support (84 percent) costs. Academic support and institutional support costs are scaled down to reflect expenditures from these two functional areas for organized research and public service. Organized research and public service function costs are excluded from the "cost of education" computation.

   No distinction is made between undergraduate and graduate "cost of education."

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are considered as offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Approximately 80 percent of tuition revenues is used for the university operating budget. These funds are earmarked for the universities but are placed in the state treasury in separate accounts to be expended by the universities. The other 20 percent is retained in local accounts maintained by the universities. This portion is not subject to budget review by the executive or legislative branches of government.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees. Virtually all fees are used as offsets (against appropriations) to support the operating budget.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Guidelines established by the Arizona Board of Regents in accordance with statutory mandate cover the three public universities in the state. The student, or the parent or guardian, must have resided in Arizona for one year prior to registration to qualify as a resident and be able to establish that residency by clear and convincing evidence. Nonresident tuition charges are waived for students carrying fewer than seven credits and certain military personnel and their dependents are granted waivers or in-state residency. Teaching assistants and graduate assistants may receive a waiver of nonresident tuition charges as a portion of compensation. A committee on legal residence on each campus hears appeals, which must be filed within thirty-five days of the last day of registration.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in the CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   * The State University Fee was initially established in fall 1982. This fee was implemented by the Board of Trustees to avoid further, significant budget reductions. It is an offset to General Fund appropriations. While the level of the fee is not based on specific costs, it would not be used to cover faculty salaries.

     The student services fee is calculated each year using a prescribed procedure. The specific costs covered by the fee include social and cultural development, counseling, testing, placement, financial aid administration, health services, housing services, and 50 percent of the dean of students office.

     Nonresident tuition (residents pay only the student services fee described above) is based on the direct cost of instruction (not including support program costs). The calculation is defined by the California Administrative Code (Title 5) and is based on specific budget categories. The fee level is adjusted each year as part of the Board of Trustees' support budget proposal.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   * Nonresident tuition revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations for instruction and academic support. Student services and state university fee revenues are offsets for student support services and other state funded operations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The state estimates tuition revenues for the budget year and subtracts that amount from the state funds appropriated according to the budget formula. Adjustments occur during the current year as actual enrollments and tuition revenues are reported. The use of nonresident tuition reimbursements in excess of those budgeted are subject to the approval of the State Department of Finance.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Some required fees for student activities, student government, or bond retirement on a student union may be charged. These are under the control of the campus or student government.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   * The State University Fee for 1983-84 contains a $36 per academic year postbaccalaureate differential. This differential is approximately 5 percent greater than the average total mandatory fees paid by undergraduates. It was established as a result of a specific veto by the Governor and to avoid budget reductions. It is the first time such a policy has existed in the CSU.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    A student must have been a California resident for at least one year immediately preceding the residency determination date. At both the University of California and state universities the residency determination dates are set for each academic term. The student who is within the state solely for educational purposes does not gain residency status regardless of the length of stay in California. In general, the unmarried minor derives legal residence from his/her parents or, in the case of permanent separation of the parents, from the parent with whom the minor maintains his/her place of abode. To claim independent status from his/her parents, a student must demonstrate that he/she has been self-supporting for at least one year immediately prior to the opening day of the term. The residence of a minor (person under the age of eighteen) cannot be changed by act of the minor or that of the minor's guardian so long as the minor's parents are living.

In order to be reclassified from nonresidency status to residency status one of the criteria is that the student must demonstrate that he/she has been self-supporting for at least three years.

Exceptions are provided to the following classes of individuals:

(1) Students below age nineteen who have been present in the state for more than one year before the residence determination date and entirely self-supporting for that period of time.

(2) Military personnel and their dependents while on active duty in the state (exception not lost by the transfer of the military person to a post outside the United States).

(3) An adult alien student if that student has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, provided that the student has had California residence for more than one year after such admission.

(4) University employees, children, and spouses.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Tuition is charged only to nonresident students. The amount of nonresident tuition charged is based on the average instructional cost per student. Both resident and nonresident students pay registration and educational fees, which are used for noninstructional, student-related costs only. Traditional practices play the major role in both setting the amount of these fees and the uses to which these fees are put. The activities funded from registration fee revenues are complementary to, but not a part of, the instructional program. Much of the university's student financial aid revenue comes from the educational fee.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Nonresident tuition revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations for instruction and other state fund operations. The educational and registration fees are generally considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations (recently a portion of these revenues has been used to replace a reduction in state appropriations).

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The university estimates nonresident tuition revenues for the budget year and subtracts that amount from the state funds appropriated according to the budget formula. Actual nonresident tuition revenues in excess of budget are returned to the state in subsequent years. The educational and registration fees are collected and reported to the state as budgeted expenditures for student services support. These fees are tied directly to the expenditures of the offices and activities which they support. All fee revenues remain with the institution and are not returned to the state.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Some required fees for student activities, student government, or bond retirement on a student union may be charged. These are under the control of the campus or student government.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   * Resident and nonresident students pay the same amount for educational and registration fees. In addition to these fees nonresident students are charged tuition based on the average instructional cost per student. Residents do not pay tuition.

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   * Nonresident tuition is the same for graduates and undergraduates. Both groups also pay the same registration fees; graduate students, however, do pay a higher amount in educational fees.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    California has a uniform residency law. The requirements and procedure for residency determination are similar for both the University of California and California State University systems. See the California State University system profile for the residency classification policy.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in COLORADO

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board by statute consistent with specific legislative direction.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Governing boards have authority to set tuition subject to the legislatively imposed limitation that the nonresident rate at an institution must be at least three times the resident rate. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education reviews the proposed rates to determine if they are "consistent with the level of appropriations and other directives set by the General Assembly."

   Tuition rates for the Colorado State University School of Veterinary Medicine are set by the legislature at 25 percent of cost.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Expected revenue from tuition is not explicitly considered in the budget process. The legislature establishes a per-in-state-student appropriation of state general funds. Governing boards determine the total required expenditures and set tuition rates to provide the required additional funding.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The governing board has authority to retain all tuition revenue.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not appropriated funds. All fees are determined by the governing boards and are subject only to the boards' decisions and the boards' legal obligations (e.g., bond repayment).

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or required fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    The state statute that defines residency regulations for all public institutions of higher education in Colorado specifies that the student or his/her parents (if student is under twenty-one years of age) or guardian must have resided in the state for twelve months prior to enrollment to qualify for resident status. Prior to the start of the twelve-month period, the student or the parents must establish domicile and indicate intent to remain in the state. Appeals are heard by committees established on each public college or university campus.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in HAWAII

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board (within limits set by legislature) by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   * Board of Regents policy states that the tuition structure at the University of Hawaii shall bear a reasonable relationship to that of other institutions of comparable size, quality, and mission. Accordingly, university tuition shall: (1) Be based on a percentage of educational costs; (2) incorporate differential tuition rates that reflect the different missions of the major university units and the differing costs of instruction by student level (undergraduate, graduate, law, medicine); and (3) distinguish between residents and nonresidents.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   These revenues are regarded as general fund revenues of the state.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Excess revenues are returned to the state.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Most required fees are handled as "special funds," which means they are retained by the university and expended for the purpose for which they were collected.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    * The term "residence" used in the University of Hawaii rules and regulations is synonymous with the term "domicile." Residence status combines physical presence in a place and the intent to make such place one's permanent home. Intent has been interpreted to include registration to vote, filing a state income tax return, purchase of a home, and other such criteria. Generally, no student is deemed a resident of Hawaii for tuition purposes unless two criteria are met: (1) the adult student, or in the case of a minor, his parents or guardians, has resided in the state the twelve months prior to registration; and (2) the adult or minor student has not been claimed as a dependent for tax purposes for at least the twelve months prior to registration by parents or guardians who reside outside of the state. Once a student is classified as a nonresident, he/she will continue to be so classified until presentation of satisfactory evidence to prove resident status. Statutory exemptions to the residency regulations include military personnel and their dependents while such personnel are on active duty in Hawaii; persons domiciled in a district, commonwealth, territory or insular jurisdiction, state or nation providing no public institutions of higher learning; and employees of the University of Hawaii and their spouses and legal dependents. The residence of a married person may follow that of the spouse.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in IDAHO

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board--University of Idaho by constitutional authority, all others by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board--University of Idaho by constitutional authority, all others by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Idaho does not assess resident tuition for undergraduate students; it does impose nonresident and graduate tuition. Additionally, a uniform student fee, including a small institutional maintenance fee, is charged to all students. These tuition and fee levels are recommended by the institutions of higher education and established by the State Board of Education/Board of Regents of the University of Idaho.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Revenues from tuition are estimated for the upcoming fiscal year and included as an anticipated revenue in each institution's budget request; the amount normally is appropriated by the legislature as a spending authority. Revenues from the institutional maintenance fee and part-time student fees are also included in the appropriated accounts.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   At this time the practice is to notify the legislative Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee of the excess and of the intended expenditure for such funds; thus far, no reappropriation has been necessary.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees paid by all students (residents and nonresidents) are generally earmarked for specific, auxiliary expenditures, and as such are not included in the revenue estimates for reappropriation.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    All public institutions of higher education in Idaho are governed by residency regulations established by the State Board of Education for determination of status and of procedures for review. By statute a resident student is any student whose parents are domiciled in Idaho and provide more than 50 percent of the support to the student; or any student who has resided in Idaho continuously for twelve months immediately prior to the opening day of instruction and receives less than 50 percent of his support from nonresident parents. There are a number of other ways to gain residency status, including (1) graduation from an accredited secondary school in Idaho, regardless of the residence of the parent, if the student matriculates at a public higher education institution during the term immediately following graduation; (2) marriage to a person classified or eligible for classification as a resident; (3) membership in the armed forces, if stationed in Idaho; (4) residency, if under legal age, with a parent or guardian stationed in Idaho as a member of the armed forces; (5) if under legal voting age, residency with a spouse in Idaho for twelve months immediately prior to the opening day of instruction; and (6) designation of Idaho as the home state upon separation under honorable conditions from the armed forces after at least two years of service. The State Board of Education may waive tuition to be paid by nonresident students. Residence requirements are more stringent—five years—for certain special graduate and professional programs, although in 1981 the legislature authorized the State Board of Education to adopt uniform rules and procedures for granting exceptions to the five-year requirement.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in MONTANA

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   The current registration and incidental fee (charged to all students) was established by the Board of Higher Education in 1982. In setting the fee the board considered a number of factors, including comparison to charges at comparable institutions and estimated cost of instruction.

   Nonresident fees (tuition) at each campus are established after taking into consideration the average cost of instruction, calculated separately for colleges and universities. Cost of instruction is defined to mean the instructional budget of each campus plus related academic support costs.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fees are appropriated by the legislature and are earmarked for a particular unit. As the funds are received by the institution, they are offset against the state appropriated budget.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   If excess revenues are received, the Board of Regents may approve budget amendments to expend these additional revenues. In the absence of budget amendments, the funds revert to the state general fund.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are considered designated funds and are controlled by the campus or, where appropriate, student government. These fees do not revert to the state general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   Yes

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    In 1973 the Board of Regents of the Montana University System adopted rules for the determination of fee status at state institutions of higher education in Montana. As a general rule, a student must have been domiciled in Montana for twelve continuous months and have the intent to become domiciled in this state. In addition, any graduate of a Montana high school whose parents or guardian lived in the state at least one full year of the two years immediately preceding his/her graduation from high school will be considered a resident for not more than five academic years if he or she remains in continuous attendance at an institution in the state. The spouse of any resident student or person entitled to classification as a resident shall be considered an in-state student. Also, the spouse and unemancipated children of a fully employed or fully retired person who can show evidence of domiciliary intent may be eligible for in-state status without having lived in the state for twelve continuous months. Appeals of nonresident classification may be made to the Commissioner of Higher Education and the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents' fee waiver policy provides that 2 percent of the total enrollment of any institution may be granted remission of the nonresident portion of tuition.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in NEVADA

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   * Several years ago the Board of Regents approved a consolidated per-credit-hour fee. That fee has been increased by $1.00 and $2.00 increments for special purposes (i.e., building funding or athletics), but graduate and undergraduate students still paid the same fee per credit hour until the recent fee increase for fall 1983 to help bear the cost of instruction due to legislative appropriation cuts. Graduate students will not pay $5.00 more per credit hour than undergraduates.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Fee income is estimated by the campuses, and state funds are added to the fee income to arrive at the legislatively approved budget. Thus they are considered as revenue in addition to state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   They are kept by the institution and placed in a common account with state revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    State statutes outline regulations for determining resident status for students at the University of Nevada in Reno and Las Vegas and campuses of the community colleges of the University of Nevada System. If students or their families have been bona fide residents of the state for six months prior to matriculation, they may be classified as residents for tuition purposes. All university professional personnel, public school teachers, and teachers in private schools that meet certain curriculum requirements are also considered to be residents. No assessment of out-of-state tuition is made for summer session attendance. Neither marriage nor movement of the family to another state affects the resident status of a student who has previously qualified, and a student who once attended as a resident maintains that status unless he/she abandons the Nevada residence and establishes a residence elsewhere. Decisions of the admissions officer may be appealed to an appellate board for final determination.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in NEW MEXICO

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Legislature by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board (subject to approval of coordinating board) by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   The Board of Educational Finance recommends tuition increases as expenditures increase. The legislature then sets the rates in the appropriations process.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fee revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The excess funds remain with the institution.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not used to support instruction and general expenditures. They are set by the institution for specific purposes and remain with the institution.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9 Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

None

11. Residency classification policy

* The Board of Educational Finance is charged with responsibility of establishing residency regulations in New Mexico, and the regulations apply to all public institutions of higher education in the state. A financially dependent student who comes to New Mexico to attend college remains a nonresident as long as he is financially dependent on a nonresident. The dependent of a person moving to New Mexico to accept full-time employment and obviously establish residency becomes a resident immediately. Two additional exceptions have been provided: (1) during regular semesters, nonresident tuition is waived for students enrolling for no more than six semester hours, and (2) no assessment of nonresident tuition is made for summer session attendance. Birth in New Mexico, descent from New Mexico forebears, or being related to alumni of colleges in the state does not qualify a student for resident status. Public and parochial school teachers of nine months' service who intend to remain in the state are considered residents for tuition purposes. Arrangements for hearing appeals of nonresident classifications vary among the institutions in this state.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in OREGON

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   * The instruction fee portion of the tuition assessment for 1981-82 and 1982-83 was set as a percentage increment over rates applicable in year 1980-81. This process departs from prior policy of determining the fee for the several classifications of students as percentages of the cost of instruction. Although it is not intended that the shared cost of instruction be abandoned, it was deemed necessary to forego its use in the 1981-82 biennium. Instruction fees for 1983-84 were held at 1982-83 levels.

     Oregon refers to the cost of instruction as that portion of an institution's budget directly related to regular academic year instruction and the functions which support that instruction, e.g., academic support, student services, operation and maintenance of physical plant, and institutional support.

     The current year's data are used to calculate the next biennial cost of education with adjustments for enrollment changes (by level) and inflation of salaries and services. Specifically excluded are: summer sessions, extension, public service, auxiliary services, and sponsored research or services from gifts, grants, and contracts.

     The cost of instruction is calculated for both undergraduate and graduate levels. Tuition is determined by:

     Undergraduate resident: 23 percent of cost of instruction
     Graduate resident: 27 percent of cost of instruction
     Undergraduate nonresident: 100 percent of cost of instruction
     (In order to stimulate enrollment, nonresident tuition at regional colleges is currently $423 less annually than at the universities, and nonresident tuition is waived at Eastern Oregon State College.)
     Graduate nonresident: 50 percent of cost of instruction

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are appropriated as a resource to the Board of Higher Education, to be utilized as part of the board's operating budget for its education and general services program.

   The legislature establishes a total spending limitation for the educational and general services program, including the state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   If tuition revenues exceed budgeted estimates, they may not be spent unless the legislature (acting through an Interim Emergency Board) authorizes a higher expenditure limitation. Generally, the legislature does not so authorize unless the additional revenue is a result of more students than budgeted, in which case the institutions experiencing the over-enrollments may be allowed to receive and spend the additional tuition revenues.

   If tuition revenues increase over budgeted amounts not due to over-enrollments, they may replace state appropriations during the biennium, be carried over as available revenue for the next biennial period, or be approved for additional expenditures. Any of these actions require legislative (Emergency Board) approval.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   There are three fees whose rates are set by the Board of Higher Education, but are treated differently:

   (1) Incidental Fee. This accrues to each institution, is recommended by the student government, and is mainly controlled by that unit, although the president approves the budget. The incidental fee is used for (1) student union, (2) educational activities, e.g., concerts, lectures, newspapers, etc., and (3) athletic activities.

   (2) Building Fee. This fee is used mainly to fund debt service for auxiliary (noneducational) buildings, but it may also be used for repair and maintenance of such buildings.

   (3) Health Service Fee.

   In addition to these fees and the instruction fee, the board has delegated to each institution the authority to establish and maintain other supplemental fees for such services as parking, fines, testing, etc.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   * For undergraduates

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   * For residents. Nonresident graduate tuition is lower than nonresident undergraduate tuition.

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    The State Board of Higher Education sets policy governing residence classification for all public four-year institutions in Oregon under its jurisdiction. The dependents of parents who enter the state with the intent of establishing a permanent domicile are immediately considered residents. Adults and emancipated minors may qualify by six months actual residence prior to enrolling and twelve months after enrolling if, in the latter situation, they also establish a bona fide permanent residence. Federal employees, both military and civilian, are considered residents if they are assigned duty in the state, and are residing in the state. Faculty members and their dependents are covered by the rule regarding those who enter the state to establish permanent residence. Graduates of Oregon high schools who enter as freshmen maintain their resident status even though their parents may leave the state. Fees for summer session students are the same for residents and nonresidents. An optional fee policy for part-time students taking fewer than seven credit hours (except for the University of Oregon Health Sciences University and the University of Oregon Law School) is exercised by the institutions whereby residency requirements are waived. An interinstitutional committee hears appeals and may waive nonresident fees for up to 5 percent of the total nonresident enrollment for exceptional meritorious, and hardship cases. The State Scholarship Commission may award fee remissions at Eastern Oregon State College amounting to 2 1/2 percent of the undergraduate enrollments. Aliens, except those on nonimmigrant visas, may earn residency.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in UTAH

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board by statute.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board by statute.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   Utah's tuition policy does not specify tuition levels. It is, however, a written policy statement that specifies the factors the board will use in determining tuition levels. These factors include:

   - low tuition for Utah residents;
   - nonresident tuition will be increased to three and one-half times resident tuitions;
   - changes in education costs as well as cost-of-living increases will be used;
   - student's ability to pay will receive some consideration, but financial aid available to ensure access will receive strong emphasis;
   - no differentiation between graduate and undergraduate fees will be made;
   - medical student tuition is to be considered separately from other tuition.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   They are "dedicated credits" in the education and general budget, and are considered to be offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition are turned over to the state treasurer and become part of the funds, along with state appropriations, available to the institution according to its work program.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated somewhat differently than tuition. In the case of tuition, the Board of Regents sets the rate that the institutions must charge. Fees are determined by the various institutions and are presented to the board for routine approval.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    Member institutions of the Utah State System of Higher Education are governed by rules and regulations established by the Board of Regents. Residence for a twelve-month period prior to enrollment qualifies an adult student for resident status. A minor whose parents move to Utah to establish permanent domicile shall immediately be eligible for residency status. A student maintains residency status even when his/her family leaves the state. An emancipated minor may qualify for residence under rules that apply to a single adult. Aliens with permanent resident status may qualify according to applicable criteria for other citizens of the state. Military personnel assigned to active duty in Utah, their spouses, and children may be entitled to residency status for tuition purposes. Upon termination of military duty status, they are governed by standards applicable to nonmilitary persons. Students may appeal the residency classification ruling by an admissions officer to the institution's board of appeals for residency matters, the establishment, membership, and procedures of which are governed by institutional regulations approved by the individual institutional councils.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in WASHINGTON

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing boards by statute authority (authority is limited by other statutes that set specific rates).

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing boards by statute authority (authority is limited by other statutes that set specific rates).

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   * Indexed to cost of education. Cost of education includes direct instructional costs and portions of academic support, institutional support, student services, and operation and maintenance of plant. Expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and capital construction and improvements are specifically excluded. Cost figures for the previous two years are used to establish tuition and fees for the upcoming budget period.

     Costs are calculated for undergraduate education and for graduate education. Graduate tuition and fees are established as a certain percentage of their own cost of education.

     Tuition and operating fees (educational fees) are determined as follows:

     University of Washington and Washington State University

     Undergraduate residents: 33 percent of undergraduate cost of education
     Graduate residents: 23 percent of graduate cost of education
     Undergraduate nonresidents: 100 percent of undergraduate cost of education
     Graduate nonresidents: 66 percent of graduate cost of education

     Regional Universities

     Undergraduate residents: 25 percent of undergraduate cost of education
     Graduate residents: 23 percent of graduate cost of education
     Undergraduate nonresidents: 100 percent of undergraduate cost of education
     Graduate nonresidents: 75 percent of graduate cost of education

Medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine are related to 167 percent of applicable graduate fees.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Revenues from operating fees are deposited in the State General Fund as general revenue. These funds do not receive separate treatment in appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The amounts collected merely affect State General Fund totals as any other state revenue source does.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   "Services and Activities" (student) Fees are retained locally and are only reported to the state. "Tuition" (used primarily for construction) is deposited in restricted state treasury accounts for separate appropriation.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

    None

11. Residency classification policy:

    * State law establishes the regulations for classifying students as residents or nonresidents for tuition and fee purposes in all public colleges and universities in Washington. Eligibility of resident status requires both evidence of a one-year durational domicile in the state and financial independence for the previous and current calendar years or be a dependent of parents or legal guardians domiciled in the state. In addition to state-funded tuition and fee waivers and state need grants for resident

students, nonresidents are eligible to participate in the state work-study program. Appeals or requests for reclassification are handled by designated administrative officers or special committees on each campus in accordance with uniform guidelines.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in WYOMING

Please see introduction to Appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

2. Authority to set required fees:

   Governing board through constitution.

3. Policy for determining tuition or educational fees:

   None

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fee revenues are considered to be revenue in addition to state general fund appropriations. They are appropriated by the legislature under an overall expenditure limitation.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Tuition funds are held in a university fund and not commingled with state general revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees:

   Yes

8. Policy requiring some nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees:

   None

9. Policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees:

   None

10. Policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees:

None

11. Residency classification policy:

For the University of Wyoming, a minor whose parent is domiciled in the state is considered a resident. An adult who has established his/her domicile in Wyoming and who has resided in the state for a continuous period of one year immediately preceding registration is considered a resident, except that living in the state primarily for the purpose of gaining an education does not qualify for residency purposes. For the purpose of this regulation, an adult is an individual twenty-one years of age or more or a married person under that age maintaining a household in Wyoming with his/her spouse. An individual temporarily absent from the state due to military service, school attendance, or other temporary absence of a known duration who retains the intention of returning to the state and who would have been classified as a resident at the time of departure retains resident status provided such person enters an education institution within one year following termination of absence. In general, spouses are accorded the same residence status. Persons other than U.S. citizens admitted for permanent residence shall be classified as nonresidents. A decision of the direction of admissions may be appealed to the residence classification committee. Such appeal must be submitted within twenty days of the beginning of the semester for which a classification change is requested.

In community colleges a student may be classified as a Wyoming resident if he/she meets at least one of several criteria: (a) his/her parents consider the state as their permanent home at the time of registration; (b) the same student enrolls at a community college for the fall term immediately following graduation from a Wyoming high school; (c) the student receives substantially all support from a resident of the state other than a parent; (d) the student has left military service or the Peace Corps within one year prior to registration and was a resident at the time of entry into such service; (e) the student has resided in the state for a continuous period of at least one year prior to registration; (f) the student and/or his/her spouse are making a permanent residence in the state and is gainfully employed by on a permanent basis at the time of registration or is married to a bona fide resident.